LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, October 2, 1822. No. 1687.

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me di-
to wit. rected, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of September in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.

SHERIFF.

Wanted.

A COPY of "Geometrical and Graphical Essays" by ADAMS, edited by W. JONES, 2 VOLS. 8VO:—Apply at this Office.

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
Tomorrow, Thursday, the 3d Inst.
AT NOON
AT THE OFFICE
OF THE LATE
William Milburn Esq.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCERNED,
THE
Long Boat
OF THE LATE SHIP
ELIZA,
Now laying alongside
OF THE DOCK HEAD.
SHE IS A STRONG BOAT
AND NEARLY NEW.

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday the 5th Instant,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,
THE
UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

PLATED Candlesticks with plain and colored Shades, Glass ware, Glass Bottomed Pillar Shades, Remnants of Cloth, Coarse Flannel, Military Caps, Sadlery, Buttons, white worsted Stockings, Childrens Toys, Fancy Waistcoat Buttons, Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Pocket Books, &c. &c. &c.

A FEW
FOWLING PIECES
IN MAHOGANY CASES
AND SEVERAL PAIRS OF
PISTOLS
IN CASES AND BAGS

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PATENT PRINTING
AND
COPYING MACHINE
COMBINED IN ONE,
MADE BY
RAITHVEN AND CO.
EDINBURGH,
With a Set of Types,
AND
EVERY THING COMPLETE,
REQUISITE
In the Art of Printing.

FOR particulars apply to Messrs. *Kempt and Co.* who have the Machine for inspection.

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER
Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office
A CONSIGNMENT OF

FIRST GROWTH ENGLISH CLARET and SAUTERN, of Superior quality, from *Messrs. William Earle and Co.* of Bordeaux, just landed from the *Bombay Merchant*, in 6 Dozen Chests, the former at Rs. 40 and the latter at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

ALSO

The following Wines at the prices annexed.

London Particular Madeira imported in 1814 and 1816 - - - - -	Rs.	800 per Pipe
Bronte Madeira - - -	,,	300 per ditto
Christopher's Claret -	,,	30 per doz.
Palmer's ditto - - -	,,	30 per ditto
Gruau-la-Rose - - - -	,,	22 per ditto
Chateau Margaux do.	,,	20 per ditto
Port from William Morrice - - - - - - - - - -	,,	18 per ditto

(2) *Bombay, 2d October,* 1822.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT
On Monday the 7th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY

Kempt and Co.

AT
Mootichund Amechund's

SCREWS

NEAR TO THE
MUSJEED BUNDER,
For the Account and Benefit of the Underwriters
THE CARGO LATELY SAVED FROM
SHIP

Asia Felix,

(While upon the Rocks of Mazagon)
CONSISTING OF

SANIATIA Pepper, partly Damaged—in Lots suited to the convenience of Purchasers.

Terms of sale cash—And to be cleared away in three days from date of sale otherwise will be resold and the first purchaser to make good all losses, and forfeit all advantages.

Bombay, 25th September 1822.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આ પેઢિયજે*

તારીખ ૭ મી·આવતામહીનાં
ની·શોમવારનેદને·બપોરનાં ૧૧
ઝલાકે·ને·અમલે·મશીદ· બંદરઆ
ગલ· શા° મોતીચંદ· અમીચંદ
નાં·જશઝરૂ મોવીમાં·વાલાવોંને·ફ
શાબે· તા ંતેવોનાં·નકશાને ·વાશ
તે·મીશતર·ઝેમપટની· ઝમપની·
જાહેર· લીલાંઉ·કરીને·વેચંશે·જે·
માલકે·વાંણાંણ·કશીઆકરીલીઝશ
મજકાંમની·બાહેર·ખરાબા પર
ચડીનેલાગું છે·તે·મકેથી·બચેઆ
છેતે·શેનીઆશીઆનાં·મરી·તેમ
કે·થોડાંક· ડાંમોજ છે·તે·ખરી
દારની·જોગવાજ·શાકું· નાંખલા
લાટ·ઝરશે*

વેચવાની·બોલીકિને·રોકડાંના
ણાં·આપીને·વેચાકિઆ·પછે· દી
નઉ ની·મુદતમો·આલ·ઉંચકીજા
કિ·અગારજો·કિમુદતમો· આલ·ઉ
પાડી·નહીજશેતો· કરીધી·વેચોંને
તેહનું· નુકશાંન· આવશેતે·પેલા·
ખરીદાર·પાશેથી·મુજરાલેશે* અ
ને·જો·નકોયાશેતો·તેહને·ફાજ·મ
લશેનહી*

તા° ૨ જી·સપટમબર ૧૮૨૨

A Card.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. beg to announce, the Admission of MR. GEORGE FORBES as a partner in their Establishment, from the 1st of August last.

(3) *Bombay, 18th Sept.* 1822.

FOR SALE.
AT THE

GODOWN,

OF

Messrs. Sir Roger de Faria & Co.

A FEW Dozens of French Liquor imported from Bengal, which shall be disposed of at a moderate price to close a concern.

Bombay 2d October, 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Friday, the 11th Instant,
IN A GODOWN
OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF
Manockjee Hirjee,

THE Remaining Stock of old Lisbon and Bucella wine in Pipes, Quarters, Fifths, and in Bottles, and also sum Empty wooden Chests and Horses, &c. the property of the Estate of late Mr. Rozario de Quadros Deceased.

Bombay 2d October 1822.

A Daring Robbery.

ON Monday evening last between the hours of 7 and 8, the Shop of *Eduljee Curseljee's Sons* in Medow Street was robbed of a number of Gold and Silver Watches, some Gold Watch Chains, a Diamond Brooch, Diamond and Gold Rings, Silver Snuff Boxes, Spoons Forks &c. &c.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

WHOEVER will apprehend the person or persons who have so offended, or give such information as will lead to his or their discovery, shall upon his or their conviction, receive a reward of two hundred Rupees.

Bombay 2d October, 1822.

A Card.

MR. ANDERSON takes this opportunity to state to his Friends and the Public, that considerable difficulty and confusion having arisen to him in the Avocations of his Agency for the "UNION LOTTERY CLUB" of the three Presidencies, and that he therefore purposes acting for "THE BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERIES" in future, through which means he trusts to give General Satisfaction to such persons concerned, may at any moment have reference to Books and other Satisfactory sources.

MR. A. deems it needless to say that though "THE BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB" There scarcely can an instance occur, in which its members will not gain more at the very worst than the stake, whilst the Chances will alway's be many in favor of respectable dividends.

Subscription for shares *at four Gold Mohurs each* will be received by Mr. A. adjoining "THE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY for "THE NEW BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB any Subcribers may hold from 4 to 6 shares each as they may be pleased to Subcribe. Circulars of the Numbers will be transmitted to the respective members, previous to the drawing of the Lottery.

All orders from outstations accompanied with a draft on any of the Houses of Agency at this Presidency will be duly attended to.

THE TERMS on which Mr. A. will conduct the Agency of the above "BOMBAY and CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB," will be on a similar Plan, as heretofore established for several successive years past.

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

PARKER'S,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE RARREL

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT THE GODOWN

OF

Limjee Cowasjee,

UNDER THE

APOLLO HOUSE

A CHOICE Selection of FOWLING PIECES, and PISTOLS, sent out direct from the above well known maker, which are confidently recommended as some of the best and cheapest ever seen in Bombay. According to quality they are finished in the first stile, and fitted with such a variety of spare and useful articles, as must render them particularly valuable to the sporting community.

Best Double barrel Fowling pieces, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from, . .	Rs. 480	a	Rs. 600
Ditto Single Barrel ditto ditto from	180	a	,, 330
A stout Duck gun, large bore, ditto ditto		a	,, 300
A Superior and highly finished Rifle or Tyger Gun with ditto ditto . .			,, 400
A variety of very superior double and single Barrel Pistols, in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete	85	a	,, 400
Ditto Ditto single ditto without cases	40	a	,, 100

Also some of Pigou Anderws and Wilks's very superior Dartford SPORTING GUNPOWDER, at Rs. 20 per dozen Japanned 1 lb. Canister.

Terms: Cash, or unexceptionable Bills at one Month's sight.

(3) *Bombay, 2d October*, 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

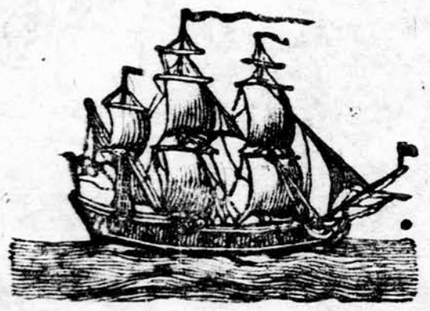
Gazette Office,

K Bills of Exchange, Powers
orney, Interest and Respon-
ds, Policies of Insurance,
greement between Masters
, Bills of Lading, Boat
c.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,



PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on Ist July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

A STRONG AND FAST SAILING

Pleasure Boat,

WITH EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS,

and

QUITE calculated for trips up and down the Coast, or for harbour sailing.

For particulars apply to Cawasjee Nowrojee Broker.

N. B.—If not disposed of, the above Vessel may be engaged for a single trip to any part of the Coast, or by the month. Apply as above!

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to grant to the undermentioned Regimental and Staff Officers an allowance of 30 Rupees per month for the hire of an office in Garrison, when they are not provided with one by Government, in Barracks, or otherwise, to be certified on their abstract by the Barrack Master, or, in the event of there not being one, by the public Staff Officer of the station; to have effect from the 1st instant viz:.

To Brigade Majors.

To Adjutants of Artillery and of European and Native Cavalry and Infantry.

To Quarter Masters of Artillery and of European Infantry and European and Native Cavalry.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Director inthe Military Department; dated 3d April 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 3d April 1822.

8 & 9) The services of Major General Lawrence, and of Col. Prother, brought to Court's favorable notice.

7th. The report made to us' in these Paras, of the services of Major General Lawrence, and of Lieutenant Colonel Prother, is highly creditable to them, and very satisfactory tous.—

18 and 20) Bringing to Court's consideration the great deficiency in the Medical Establishment; requesting that the necessary measures may be taken to render that Branch of Service efficient, and recommending that the Gentlemen whom Government have taken into the Service, at a time of urgent necessity, may be confirmed in their appointment.

11th Our orders of the 12th August 1818 and 15th September 1819, directing that the Provisional Appointments made by you, to the Medical Establishment should be cancelled, have not, We are informed in these Paragraphs, in your letter of 7th July 1819, and in that or the 26th August 1820, been carried into effect on account of the great demands existing for Medical aid; to meet which the regular Establishment was considered to be inadequate.

Advised in Para. 14 of Letter dated 7th July 1819.
24 ct—" I Nov.—" 67 & 8—" 26 Aug. 1820

12th. We very much lament that any circumstances should have created a necessity, in your opinion for continuing these Appointments, and especially to induce you to make three additional Appointments (those of Mr. John Mack, Mr. Spry, and Mr Alfred) after receiving our positive orders upon the subject.

13th. When the Assistant Surgeons appointed by us for your Presidency shall have arrived, no public necessity can exist for retaining the Practitioners whom you have appointed to the Medical Establishment; and as we think it necessary for the reasons given by us in our letter of the 15th March 1816, to put an effectual stop to such Appointments in future, we direct that our former orders for canceling these Appointments be implicitly obeyed.

5) Brevet Colonel Griffiths appointed to to Command of the Artillery, and the Minute of Sir Miles Nightingale, in testimony to the zeal and ability displayed on all occasions by that officer during a period of 38 years, active employ, referred to.

17th. The high Testimony borne to the Merits and Character of Colonel Griffiths affords us much gratification.

31st We are of opinion that the Garrison of Tannah and Salsettee, do not require a full Sergeon from the small number of Troops generally stationed at those Garrisons, and that an Assistant Surgeon at each would be sufficient.

174 a 7—The office of Military Paymaster, at the presidency transferred from the Civil, to the Military Branch of the Service from 1st August.

Field officers eligible to the appointment The salary fixed at 700 Rupees per Month, in addition to Garrison Pay and allowances. The opinions of the several members of Government upon this arrangement recorded.

76th We approve of your having transferred the office of Paymaster at the presidency to the Military Branch of the Service but we do not approve of your permitting a Field Officer to hold that Situation and we desire that the General Order of 14th July 1819 to that effect may be rescinded.

38 a 40) The Bengal Government having As-

118, We have approved

signed Rank to Cadets from the period of their actual departure from England, in modification of the Court's orders of 18th June 1817, the same Rule adopted at this Presidency there being vacancies in the Ranks of Lieutenant and Ensign for the whole number of Cadets.

af the proposition made to us by the Government of Bengal for following Cadets who are promoted to vacancies which occured before the date of their leaving England to take Rank from that date, provided the casualty be known on the arrival of the Cadet in India and we authorise the adoption of a similar rule at your Presidency also.

335. We have permitted Lieut. Baillie Kennedy Laurie, lately belonging to your Establishment to retire from the Company's service from the 23d. December 1819.

136. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return their duty upon your Establishment vizt.

Surgeon George Gordon.

Brevet Capt. & Lieut. Phillip Mc'Keevor.

137. We have permitteed the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, vizt.

Captain Frederick P. Lester, until the month of June next.

Captain Thomas Gordon, until the month of next September, and Lieutenant Elbanan Winchester Jones, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1822—23.

138th, We have permitted Mr. Edward Milward to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his Rank will be settled a future time. !

145th To avoid double payment it will be necessary that you notify in the Gazette, that all claims to share in the distribution to which this Letter refers not preferred within a period to be specified (Three Months we apprehand will be sufficient) cannot be admitted in India : the list at the expiration of that period should them be made up and forwarded to us by the first opportunity.—

Property Captured in the Concan in 1817 | 18 by the troops under command of Lieut. Colonels, Prother, Imlack & Kennedy and Capt. Morison,

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orders of the Hon'ble Court conveyed in the 76th Para of their dispatch dated 3d April last, shall have prospective effect; and that the office of Military Pay-master at the presidency shall not again be held by a Field Officer.

The Governor in Council is pleased to fix the 31st of December 1822 as the date afier which no claims to the Concan Prize property aluded to in the 145 Para of the dispatched of 3d April last can be admitted in India.

21st *September* 1822.

Tee Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs to Lieut. Thomas Probin of the 2nd Bat. 9th Regt. for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation, under the Hon'ble Court's orders of 26th August 1818, published to the army on the 23d August. 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

4th Regiment I. N.

Ensign John Godfrey Thompson to be Lieutenant vice Burn deceased,—Date of Rank 5th September 1822.

23d September 1822.

The Honourable the Governor in council is pleased publish for general information the undermentioned Extract (paragraphs 2d and 3d) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 22d May 1822.

Extract, of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated 22d May 1822.

Para. 2d. We have permitted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major John Johnson C. B. late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 16th August 1819.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons, upon your Establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. Jhon Harrison,

" John MacMoris,

The undermentioned Cadets having arrived at the Presidency by the Ship Bombay Merchant on the 19th instant, and produced certificates of their appointments as Cadets for the Infantry on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such, and promote them to Ensigns: Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. Horatio Nelson Ramsay,
" Edward Skipper,
" Henry John Lamotte,
" John Hallet,
" Haroet Jacob,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Head-Quarters : Bombay, Thursday 26th Sept. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

3. Lieut. John William Gordon, of the 4th Regiment N. I. is removed from the 1st to be 2d Batt.

4. Lieuts. Thomas Say and George Smith, of the 2d Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. have permission to remain at the Presidency until the 31st proximo.

5. The Five Cadets promoted to Ensigns in the foregoing order by the Government are attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st August, 1822

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Charles St. John Fancourt to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Daniel, deceased. } Date to be hereafter announced.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant William Cary, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice the Honorable William Home, deceased, 23d July, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d August, 1822.

With the sanction of Government the Detachment of Volunteers for the 38th Regiment (specified in the Margin) * adverted to in the 2d Paragraph of General Orders dated 20th instant, will open its landing at Fort William, be held in readiness to proceed by water to Berhampore, under charge of the senior of the two Officers of the 38th, selected for that duty by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wiltshire, as directed in the General Orders above quoted.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency division will be pleased to make necessary application for Boats for the Transport of the Troops in question, so as to enable them to leave the Presidency as soon as practicable after their disembarkation from the Honorable Company's ship Asia.

The Officer Commanding the detachment will transmit a weekly state of the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different Stations Bazars, and Villages conformably to the rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, A Copy of which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major, King's Troops.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d Agust, 1822.

In obedience to instructions recently received from England, and with reference to General Orders of the 26th May and 8th June 1820, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct, that in addition to the prescribed declaration, officers applying for leave to proceed to England on private affairs are to engage to return to India at their own expense, distinctly stating that they will not apply for any allowance on that account from the public.

Officers soliciting permission to return Home for the purpose of retiring from the service or with the view of exchanging to half pay, are to engage that they will provide for the outward passages of the Officers succeeding them.

The engagements to be entered into by Officers returned to Europe, (and which are invariably to be written at the Foot of their respective applications) will stand as follows:

1st—By Officers applying for leave to return home on Medical Certificate.

"I, A. B. do declare on my honor that it is my intention to rejoin my Regiment within the period for which leave of absence may be granted to me, and that I do not purpose to exchang or retire from the service."

2d.—By Officers applying for leave to return home on private affairs.

"I, C. D. do declare on my honor, that it is my intention to rejoin my Regiment within the period for which leave of absence may be granted to me, and that I do not purpose to exchange, or retire from the service."

"I further engage on my honour, that I will return to India at my own expense and that I will not apply to Government for any allowance on that account.

3d—By Officer applying for leave to return home for the purpose of retiring from the service, or of exchanging to half pay.

"I. E. F. do declare on my honor, that I will provide for the passage from England to India of the Officer succeeding me, in order to enable him to join his Corps free of expense to the publi !

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th August, 1822.

The undermentioned deserters sent out for general service in India and attached to the 31th Regiment under orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the Corps specified against their names respectively.

Private Wm. Peling,	1st Foot.
——— Arthur McCanna,	30th ditto.
——— Richard David,	41st ditto.
——— John Gordon,	46th ditto.
——— Miles Quinn,	54th ditto.
——— Jona Robert,	69th ditto.
——— Robert Lawton,	89th ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

* Privates, ... 97
with the above detail,
Women, ... 7 } European.
Children, ... 12 }
Women, ... 25 } Native.
Children, ... 13 }

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A rise during last night of upwards of 20 feet in the Nurbudda has caused that noble river to present a scene, this morning, at once terrific and sublime. The tremendous rush of water has completely covered a large cultivated island opposite this, and boats are navigating with the greatest ease, thro' the streets of our bazar. No account has yet been received of the damage sustained by the country above, which must I am afraid, have suffered to an immence extent; but doubtless, this terrible inundation will be described by many an abler pen than mine. My present object, Mr. Editor, is, to bring to notice, thro' the medium of your widely circulated columns the truly meritorious conduct of a worthy member of our small society, who, despising all minor considerations of personal safety spread his sail in the face of the tremendous current, and endeavored with tackling paraphemalia secundam artem, to save a fortunate cattle drifting by in an immense numbers. The landing one *dead* buffalo shortening the miseries of two others afford success, adequate to the

surely, sir, such an act as this cannot fail to supply the most pleasurable feelings to the breast of one as universally admired as he is known, and the amiable sociability of whose manners, has made an impression on the minds of all here not easily to be effaced.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A FRIEND TO HUMANITY

BROACH,
15th Sept. 1122.

N. B.—The water is still rising.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

This place and it's neighbourhood is now suffering under the most awful and destructive catastrophe that has perhaps ever visited it.

The Nerbuddah has risen within the last thirty six hours nearly thirty feet above it's ordinary level, overflowing, it is calculated, an extent of fertile and highly cultivated country of at least two hundred square miles.

During the night of the 14th Instant, the first twelve hours of this period, the waters encreased with such rapidity as to overwhelm before morning, the whole of the Islands and law lands in the vicinity of the River, and to preclude the possibility of the wretched occupants saving even a remnant of their property. Day light consequently presented a most afflicting spectacle; numbers of Cattle were seen floating down the stream; in one instance, a Herd of forty head was distinctly counted; and it is supposed, from the continued succession of them throughout the day, that not less than one thousand of these useful animals must have been swept away, vainly indeavouring to reach the bank, but frustrated by the violence of the current, and no doubt the greater part carried out to Sea. Whole Villages have been utterly destroyed, and the wreck of them, with many human bodies clearly recognized, in the flood. The case of two men floating down upon a small raft and crying out most piteously for assis ance as they were hurried along the walls of the town excited universal sympathy, but no assistance could be afforded to them, and what the fate of these unfortunates may have been has not yet been learnt.

The destructive effects of this impetuous inundation have also been most severely felt in the suburbs of this city, those bordering upon the river have been flooded beyond all former precedent. Vast quantities of valuable merchandize have been destroyed. Warehouses, Shops, and Dwelling houses reduced to a mere mass of rubbish. Many families, who but a few hours before were in affluent circumstances, are now, seen wandering about the streets without shelter; and the property, that has been annihilated in the Town alone, cannot be taken at less than three or four Laks of Rupees; the estimate of damage done in the country, including the vast tracts of Lands under promising cultivation, that have been thus laid waste, cannot yet be guessed, but must be enormous, and falls principally upon the labouring classes; and from various articles of household furniture, not in use in this part of the Country, but common to places washed by the same river, far distant in the interior, being seen floating by, it is presumed, that sufferings and losses have been largely dispensed on this afflicting occasion.

The memory of the oldest Inhabitant cannot confirm the previous occurrence of such an overwhelming deluge; various monuments of the rise of the river about the year 1810, which was at that time considered the highest, that had for many years been witnessed, have been pointed out, but compared with the present flood are found at least seven feet under water. A striking proof of this may be cited in the case of a well known Bungalow, situated on the Bank of the river near the Udaujut, the Windows of which at the former period were within about two feet of the highest rise of water, at present there are at least five feet of water in the principal room on the ground floor, The Outwork at the waters edge near the Custom House has also been completely covered up to the foot way, which surrounds it, no part of this Bastion being now visible but the Parapet, and there is one continued sheet of water, perfectly practicable for the common Passage Boats, from the Gates of Broach to the Town of Okliseer.

It is due to the Gentlemen in authority at this station to notice, that every assistance, which they could command, was promptly afforded to the unfortunate sufferers, every boat that could swim was put into instant requisition and distributed, as circumstances dictated amongst the Islands and Villages in distress. By this timely and judicious aid, it is some consolation in reflecting, many lives have been saved and much valuable property preserved.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
DILGEEREE.

BROACH,
16TH SEPT. 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I lose no time in announcing through the medium of your Paper that it is confidently stated that a "Celebrated Member" of the Watruck Hunt will ere long be presented with a Golden Tusk in commemoration of past and Glorious achievements seldom equalled and never surpassed in this Quarter.

Yours, Obediently
VENATOR.

KAIRA,
18th Sept. 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It is with extreme sorrow that I have to bring to your notice the occurrence of a most disasterous flood, which has lately afflicted this city. The river began to rise on the 15th instant and continued to encrease for the four following days in such an awfully unprecedented degree, as to inundate nearly three fourths of Surat. Many lives and vast numbers of Cattle have been lost and property of all discriptions to a large amount totally distroyed, and it is estimated that no less than one thousand Houses have been swep away by the depth and violence of the flood. The best informed natives calculate, that the loss, that has been sustained on this melancholy occasion in the city and suburbs, cannot fall short of 10 or 15 Lacks of Rupees, and as the waters have covered a vast tract of cultivated and well peopled country on both banks of the river the mass of destruction must be beyond measure great, and distressing

The Dwellings of most of the European Gentlemen at this station were flooded and accessible only by boats, and some of them that had not upper Stories to take refuge in, were rendered uninhabitable, from the depth of water that had flowed in; the Castle was likewise flooded and a considerable quantity of the Stores, that had been deposited in the Store rooms and magazines damaged, and the waters surrounded the city which is many feet above the ordinary level of the river, in such a manner as to preclude access to it otherwise than by Canoes and other small craft.

But, it is feared, the evils of this inundation will not be confined to the actual loss and damage, of which it has been the immediate cause; the effluvia, arising from the immense deposit of of slimy and quickly putrifying matter, which has been left throughout the whole range of its waters, must tend during the approaching unhealthy season to render this part of the country unusuallybaneful to the healths of all classes of the Inhabitants.

I remain
Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant.
NUZAURUT,

SURAT,
22D SEPT, 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY,

(*Continued from Page 658.*)

"Ah, me! what pangs a tender heart must feel!
Such is the wayward fate of all below!"

"I will acquaint the reader, in the next "chapter—the why and the wherefore, this "said Grizel's name, operated so powerfully "upon the females of our house."

This Grizel, of dolorous record in the Jolterhead family, lived to the age of thirty five years, a spotless virgin. No amorous swain had ever vowed to her "eternal love." In the language of Yorick she was "unsapped by caresses—unbroken in upon by tender salutations," and in some danger of dying an old maid. A female relation, at this time, invited Grizel to spend a few months with her, at her town-residence in Berwick,—well known in the "olden time," and in many obsolete Acts of Parliament, by the designation of "our gueed town of berwick upou Tweed." This invitation was eagerly accepted by Grizel; and she prepared to set off without delay: not without some faint hopes, that some one of the Berwick *gallants* would attend at her toilette, squeeze her hand gently; and, in due time, by kind encouragement, sigh out his tender tale, on a bossom, now only pressed by the "cold hand of time."

As the journey was long, it was not thought adviseable that she should travel alone: the butler was, therefore, deputed to attend her, as he could best be spared. As this maiden lady could not ride on horseback, and her brother being unable, or unwilling to spare the carriage, she was obliged to trudge on foot, all the way from Coldingham, to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

To this latter town did Grizel direct her course, accompanied by the family butler,—a jolly fat-faced bumpkin, about five years younger than herself. How this Commandant of *wine-casks* acquitted himself, in this post of *honor*, the reader will be made acquainted, if he will have a little patience.

This memorable journey was undertaken, in the merry month of May, when

" ——— ——————— Kindly spring inspires
" Reviving heat; and kindles genial fires."

In trudging along between Ayton and Berwick, the gay prospect, of the fields, and meadows—the singing of birds, and the diversified scenes of nature, produced such an effect upon the *vestal* feelings of Grizel, that, she insensibly put her hand within the butler's arm, as they were walking along the rugged margin of a meandering stream:—

" Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl'd;
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays,
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl'd."

Being arrived at a beautiful lawn by another very natural impulse, Grizel now seated herself on a bed of wild-flowers, shaded from the warm rays of the Sun by the umbrageous foliage of some spreading trees. The butler, encouraged by the recent favour, and considering himself more in the light of an equal, than when he *waited* at the table of Wedderburn-house, seated himself at her feet,—

" While the wood-pidgeons sit on the branches and coo,
And the cuckoo proclaims with his voice,
That nature marks this for the season to woo;
And, for all that can love, to rejoice."
* * * * * * * * *

A few months after Grizel arrived in Berwick, it became but too apparent that this *wanchancie* lady had been visiting *Deverra!* and that the prolific goddess had lent a propitious ear to her supplications.—To drop metaphor, poor Grizel was in the family-way! In this melancholy situation, often, more to be lamented than abused, poor Grizel suffered all that ignominy and reproach, which an unfeeling world, and exasperated relations are but too apt to inflict upon the forlorn-female: whose natural frailty is too often punished with a rigorous severity, alone merited by vice!

" The first fault" says a generous writer "is the child of simplicity."

Behold! in yon unconscious grove
The victim of ill fated love!
Assist her, hearts from anguish free!
Assist her sweet humanity!

In her melancholy state, Grizel was deserted by all her relations,—one yonng Officer, alone, excepted. Naturally brave and generous, Lieutenant Wedderburn was also much distinguished for his liberality of sentiment, and humane actions. This brave young Officer had only been a few years in the British army: but having served one Campaign abroad with the Allies, he had fought and was wounded at the Battle of Fontenoy; and at the time I am now speaking of, he was residing at Berwick on leave of absence. He, therefore, succoured poor Grizel from want, as far as his scanty pay would permit. Being asked "what could induce him to beggar himself supporting such a worthless relation?" he calmly replied "I think myself, in duty, bound to be friend her; because her other relations, are either too angry, or too much ashamed to afford her any assistance."

The generous manner, this amiable young Officer, espoused the cause of humanity, can best be pourtrayed in his own words. "I allow" he would say "I allow that the poor unfortunate Grizel is to blame: but still she is a fellow creature; and what gives her case additional weight with me, she is my own relation. And, I cannot but think it barbarously cruel, that any fellow creature should be allowed to feel the misery of want, for a failing so incident to humanity:—the guilt of which, is but too often, measured by the criterion of public exposure. I feel conscious, that in administering to the wants of my destitute relation, I am actuated by no improper motive; and while I stand exculpated by my own conscience, it is of small importance to my happiness, what construction the world put upon my conduct Should I stand condemned at the *bar* of my own conscience, for any neglect of duty, it would be but a sorry consolation to me, that the world thought me innocent: so, I think, in the present instance, the opinion of poor Grizel's exasperated relations ought to have but little influence over my actions, in an affair of humanity."

Upon examining the family Pedigree, I find, the mother of this amiable young man, was a Miss Fielding, a native of Ireland; and being educated under the tuition of his mother, he was indebted to her for all the amiable qualities, and noble sentiments he possesed, above the young men of our house. How often are we disgusted at the "heavy malice" and "savage "stupidity" which attempts to blacken the Irish character! As if the crimes of *a few* were sufficient to fix a stigma upon the national character, of the "noble sons of Erin" that land of the brave.

(To be Continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our best thanks are due to "Dilgeeree" "Nuzzurut" *and* "A friend to Humanity" *for their acceptable and prompt Communications.*

"Venator" *has received* our *attention.*

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D OCTOBER 1822.

We continue our extracts from the English Papers, received by the latest arrival.

The accounts from Surat and Broach, of the damage sustained by the late incessant and heavy rains, which prevailed for so long a period, are truly distressing. At each place the river overflowed it's banks and the visitation has been accompanied by the greatest misery to those families whose abodes were in the floods way; many of the streets and lanes being completely under water, and the inhabitants driven to take refuge in their upper appartments! In many parts, the occupants had no means of egress and regress but by boats, and the same mode was necessary to supply them with food and fuel. Indeed so great an inundation, we understand, was never before known, through the water in the river at both places has frequently risen very high.

The following copy of a letter from Surat under date the 21st ultimo, with which we have been kindly favored, depicts more particularly the distress which has visited the inhabitants of that City and its neighbourhood.

"We have just escaped from the most dreadful state you can imagine. This ill fated place was visited by a tremendous fresh in the river that threatened to wash us all away. The inundation was so great as to leave few places dry in the City or Country for many miles round! We are accustomed to annual freshes, and every fifth an sixth year partial inundations, but no one thought of the calamity that awaited us, until our dwellings were actually insulated, as such high freshes are exceedingly rare none having come up to the present within the memory of man, the last that bears comparison with it occured twenty five or six years ago. It was not so high however by two feet. The alarm from the present calamity became general about 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday the 15th Instant. From that time it rose rapidly, and the water at midnight flooded my lower rooms which are three feet from the level of the garden itself standing pretty high; the next morning it was two feet deep in the hall, and from this period its rise was gradual until it advanced to 4 feet. On Wednesday at 11 o'clock a decrease was perciptible, and it fell a few inches that day. On Thursday morning a further decrease took place, and on that day it fell so rapidly, that before sun set the water had retired from my garden. We were thus four days and four nights without seeing terra firma. Boats plyed about in all directions and supplies were eagerly sought for; being quite unprepared, for so lengthened a seige. On Sunday night I sent my horses out side the Fort at the risk of their lives, and it was fortunate I did so, or they might have been drowned. Some gentlemen had their horses standing in water all the time, and the poor beasts have now swelled legs from which they suffer much. The Collectors Office was nearly washed away, the communication to it by which you entered is washed down. The Udalut terrace near the flag staff has suffered and been most dreadfully cut up, as well as many of the Bridges at the town gates. The lines were over flowed, and the Sepoys of both Battalion dispersed, some remaining on the roof of the Barracks; E**** exerted himself nobly, he brought away the sick of both Battalions to a dry place. The Battalions and Officers at Borachee were saved by remaining on the roofs of the Barracks, the water was five feet deep under them, and running at a terrible rate. Many a house has fallen & many Villages have been swept away. Bodies were seen continually floating down the river.

"A similar calamity has happened at Broach by

the rising of the Nurbuda, and part of the Udalut has tumbled down."

By letters from Broach (which are given at length in our Journal,)we fear the consequences have been more calamitous there and in its neighbourhood, than even at Surat—Two hundred square miles of rich and highly cultivated country are stated to have been completely inundated, and a passage for Boats was practicable between the Town Gates and village of Okliseer. Whole villages have been destroyed—and many lives, no doubt, have been lost besides much valuable property.

In the town alone,the loss of property is estimated at no less than three or four laks of Rupees. By every account, so great an inundation was never before witnessed, within the memory of man.

Accounts from Kandesh also state, that the rain there has been excessive this year and that the Tapty river had overflown its banks and done a great deal of mischief, carrying off several *villages with* the inhabitants and Cattle.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with a letter from Surat under date the 22d ultimo, by which we find, that the calamitous event which so lately visited that unfortunate City, was more serious and distressing than we had contemplated. The loss that has been sustained in property, cannot fall short, it is stated of 10 or 15 Lack of Rupees but we refer our readers to the letter itself.

Accounts reached us a few days back, that the Prisoners confined in the Gaol at Sattarah, attempted to effect a general rescue on the night of the 17th ultimo. The Gaol is a square building, with an open area of 20 or 30 feet in diameter;—three sides of the square are cells opening into the area, the fourth an open veranda inwards, with the doors of the Goal in the outside wall.—In this Gaol were about 150 Prisoners, and almost all of them desperate and determined characters. On the Evening of the 17th they were all, as was the custom, locked up in their respective cells. How many prisoners were confined in each cell we have not learnt, but should suppose, judging from the size of the Prison, not less than from five or eight. It appears, however, that the men in one of the cells, dug a hole through the wall into the area, at which they got out, and then liberated those in the other cells by prizing the doors off their hinges. All this was effected without the Sentries seeing them or hearing a noise. The Guard consisted of 50 of our Sepoys, and a number of Irregulars belonging to the Rajah. Inside the Door was a Havildar and 6 or 8 Sepoys—two of whom stood sentry, the rest were stationed without the Goal. The Prisoners finding themselves thus at liberty, and still unobserved, made a rush at the door, and about Eighty got out. Before this was entirely accomplished, the Guards both inside and out had taken the alarm—a portion of the latter opened a fire upon the door—way, whilst the Sebundies followed and fell upon the fugitives. Possession of the Goal was speedly recovered, and tis creditable to the Sepoys, that after this was accomplished not a Prisoner of those in the area was molested, nor indeed was a single Man killed or wounded within the threshold. Of those who embarked in this imprudent and ill fated scheme, few, we believe, have effected their escape; ten have lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty, have been desparately wounded.

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OF
Bombay nà Summachar.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. Lieut. F. Graham 1st | 4th Regt.
Lieut C. Lane, 1st | 5th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Col J. W. O. Donoghee.
Lieut. Col N. Warren, H. M 47 Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjutant Frances Sharpe 1st | 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. Macan, 1st | 8th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 27, French Ship La Verginia Commr. Louis Monnier de Marcille, from Marsailles and Mauritius, left Marsailles 4th April and Mauritius 28th April.

PASSENGERS.

By La Verginia.—Bodoul.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27, His Majesty's Ship Menie, F. Moresby, Esq. C. B. Captain to Mauritus.

29. Brig Hamody, Nacquedah Gulambeen Mahomud, to Malay Coast.

Do Ship Carron, Thos McCarty, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Carron.—John Stewart Esq. Mrs. Stewart. Master Stewart, Captain Morgan, Miss Luisa Morgan, Mr. Moore Bayley H. M. 20 Regt.

Robert Fraser,
John Smith,
Alexander Smith,
Charles Smith,
} Boys Natives of India.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Katharine S. Forbes, for London.
Rose, for Liverpool.
Barbara, for Bengal.
Malabar, for Bussorah.
Lord Castle, for do.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 2, French ship Zelie, Travers, from L'Orient (France) 1st November, and Bourbon 2d July 1822. The Zelie spoke off Ceylon the ship George the Fourth from England bound to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 28, Brig Caroline, Jas. Pearson, for Bourbon.

31, Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Penang, Malacca and Sincapore.

Vessels gone to sea. Aug 31. East Indian, Ernest, John Bull, George bark, Minerva brig, Sully French, and Florida (American,)

Sept. 1, Argyle.

Sept. 2, Mary (Boyd,) and John Munro.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour Sept. 3. (None.)

At Kedgeree (Do)

At the New Anchorage, H. C. ship Asia and St. Thiago Maior.

At Saugor, H. C. ship Duchess of Athol, James Scott and Mary (Ardlie.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.—September 10th Ship Alfred Capt. Dolge, from Rangoon 1st Aug.—11th, Ship Neptune, Capt. W. E. Edwards, from Batavia 4th, and Bencoolen 10 h August.—Do. Ship Zenobia, Captain J. Peick, from Bordeaux 29th April, and Pondicherry 10th September.—Do, Ship Georgiana, Captain R Babcock, from Calcutta 6th August.—14th, Ship Union, Capt. A Fornier, from Mauritius 24th June' and Pondicherry 14th Sepetmber—15th, Ship Fort William, Captain A. Glass, from London 22d May, and Isle of France 22d August.

DEPARTURES.—September 6th, Ship Thalia, Capt. James Haig for Calcutta.—9 hShip Moira, Captain W. Hornblow, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—Do Ship Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, for Masulipatam.—Do. Ship Hope, Capt. J. T. E. Flint, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Hashmy, Captain J. J. Denham, for Calcutta—Do. Ship Earl Kellie, Capt. R. Edmonds, for Calcutta, 10th, H. M. Ship Tees Captain Thomas Coe, on a Cruize.—Do. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain E, Tincombe, on a Cruize—11th Ship Duke of Lancaster, Capt. J. Davis, for Liverpool,—Do. Ship Arun, Captain J Daniels, for Rangoon.—Do. Ship Elizabeth, Capt. George Vint, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Larkins, Captain H. R. Wilkinson, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—Do. Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W Eaton, for Coringa.—15th Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain C. Beach, for London.—Do. Schooner Swan, Captain Thomas Ross, for Negapatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore, C. Grant C. B.
H. M. Ship Glasgow, Captain C. B. Doyle.
H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop
H. M. Sloop Sophie. Captain George, Frenche.
Ship Fort William, Captain A. Glass.
Ship Union, Captain A Fornier.
Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Simon Lee.
Ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield.
Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon.
Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown.
Ship Alfred, Captain Dolge.
Ship Neptune, Captain W. E. Edward.
Ship Zenobia, Captain J. Peick.
Ship Georgiana, Captain R. Babcock.
Brig Catherine, Captain J. L. Garrick.
Schooner Colombo.
Cutter Gertruyda, Captain N. Birsay.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE

On the 7th Instant, John Wedderburn Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late William Milburn Esq.

BIRTH.

On the 29th of September, the Lady of Major Meall 6th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 26th Inst.-Mrs. Mary Virginia Conyers Aged 26 years.

On Sunday the 29th instant at half past 7 *p. m.* Aged 58 Rurtonjee Bomanjee Wadia, a man whose amiable qualities, while they would shed a lustre round the highest condition, will long be remembered by those of his intimate acquaintance" who know how to set a just value upon real worth. The loss of such a character to his numerous relatives is unspeakable. He was liberal, prudent, humane and pleasant even to facetiousness, but upon all occasions his tones &c. were soften'd into a temperament which ever bespoke him the tender father, the cheerful, intelligent, and kind companion, and the disinterested friend.

The only surviving brother of this truly worthy character whose equanimity seems to have been peculiar to himself, is the younger of the whole of that highly respectable stock Hurmuzjee Bomanjee Wadia, the Principal Persee Merchant of this presidency, the elder brother, our late venerable builder Jemsetjee Bomonjee having died in August last Year.

The habitual equanimity of Ruttonjee Was such that in the whole course of his life he was never known by any of his most intimate acquaintances to be once ruffled in temper.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 27th August, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. John Bell, third eldest surviving Son of Charles Bell, Esq. of Leith, to Eliza, second Daughter of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of Lucknow.

On the 2d September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, John Mackenzie, Esq. to Miss Mary Forbes Henderson.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th August, the lady of Mr. Lewis, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the lady of J. D. White, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 31st August, in Chowringhee, the lady of James Jameison, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W. W. Beck of a Daughter.

On the 2d September, Mrs. Thos. B. Scott, of a Daughter.

On the 3d September, at Allipoor, the lady of Lieut. Hickey of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on 9th August, the wife of Mr. C. Ashe of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 28th August, Captain John Gordon of H. M.'s 82d Regt. of Foot, aged 34 years.

On Thursday night, the 29th August, Collie Gale the infant Son of Mr. P. Emmer, aged 10 months and 9 days.

On the 30th August, Master John Gould, aged 10 years.

On the 1st September, Miss Jane Edmond, aged 2 years and 9 months.

On the 2d September, Mrs. Amelia Cooper, wife of Mr. Gilbert Cooper, aged 40 years, 8 month and 7 days,

Lately at the House of J. Harton, Esq. Kedgeree, Mrs. Seagrove, relict of the late Lieutenant Seagrove of the R. N. This ill-fated Lady had the misery of losing her Husband and eldest Son of 8 years of age within 10 days of her own death. Two Children, one an Infant, are thus left Orphans; but the Subscription which was collected for Mrs. Seagrove, amounting to about 5000 Rupees, will no doubt be made over for the benefit of these unfortunates.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th August, Margaret, the third Daughter of the late Robert Nighland, Esq. aged 7 years, 1 month and 12 days.

At Dacca on the 27th August, of a lingering Fever, Captain F. U. Gladwin, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Chinsurah, on the 28th August, Ross Jennings, Esq. aged 86 years.

[redacted]

It is with the sincerest concern we have to state that the Venerable H. L. LORING, D. D. Archdeabon of Calcutta, departed this life yesterday evening, about half past six o'clock. This is a most awful sudden and lamentable event. The Archdeacon, we have been told was in apparent good health up to two o'clock P. M. yesterday, about which time he was attacked with Cholera and in the course of a few hours become a corpse. He was a most exemplary character in every respect, and was esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance or friendship.

The remains of the Archdeacon are to be removed for interment this evening from his residences in Chowringhee.

[redacted]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 7th instant, E. N. Woolcock, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte, third Daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq Eldest Son of James Brodie, of Brodie N. B

On the 11th of September, at the Presidency, by the Revd. W. Roy, H. R. Wilkinson, Esq. Commander of the Ship Larkins, to Jane, youngest Daughter of Wm. Bushby, Esq

At Quilon, on the 3d September, by the Revd. C. Jeaffearson, Lieut. James Woodward, 16th Light Infantry, to Herriet seventh Daughter of H. Selway, Esq. Quarter Master H. M. 89th Regiment.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of James Monro, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chittoor, on the 5th instant, the Lady of H. Bushby, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 22d ultimo, John Æneas the infant Son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Spicer, 2d Battalion 8th Regt.

On the 28th July, John Ambler, Madras European Regt. sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

On the 22d ultimo, at Masulipatam, Capt. Charles Waddell, Paymaster, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

On the 9th instant, Antonia, the wife of Mr. Manuel De Souza.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable	19	0	*a* 19	4
Non-Remittable	11	4	*a* 11	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ——

BANK SHARES—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d *s d*		*s d* *s d*
2 ½ *a* 2 1	On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 1 *a* 2 1½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 10 Months' date 2 *a* 23 per Cent.	
	Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 20 *a* 21 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs	205	0 *a*	206	0	per 100
Dubloons,	30	8 *a*	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17	8 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190	4 *a*	190	8	per 100
Star Pagoda,	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,	9	8 *a*	10	0	
Bank of England Notes,	9	8 *a*	10	0	

No arrival was announced in the Shipping Report this forenoon.

A letter from Ganjam, just received, furnishes the following item of information:—

"The Monsoon is here at its full height, and the whole country so inundated with water that his Excellency the Governor on his tour through the district, could not come further North than Itchapoor, about 18 miles distant from this. He has left the Ganjam district and is now moving down slowly to Madras."

The H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, we learn, has a heavy sick list. It is supposed that the station of the New Anchorage has of late become unhealthy.

Cholera, it is said, prevails pretty generally among the Native population of the suburbs of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, but we have heard of no well-attested cases.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PROCLAIMED CONSTITUTION OF PORTUGAL, ON THE 24TH AUGUST, 1820.

Saturday evening last witnessed a scene of civic triumph at the Town Hall, which no person of well constituted mind who witnessed it can easily forget, or remember it but with feelings of pride and delight. Such scenes are 'the green spots upon memory's waste,' to which one turns for refuge from the dust and littleness of every day life, and finds a soothing balm in the retrospection of hours, devoted not to selfish, not to paltry, not to solitary enjoyments and things—but to the feast of reason and the flow of soul,—where the genius of Liberty held the sparkling goblet to guests assempled cheeringly at the social call of their fellow men, to testifying their joy at the emancipation of a great and glorious nation from the thraldom of Priestcraft, and the fetters of Despotism! This is an occasion at which the loftiest may be seen with dignity, and where to rejoice amidst the excitements of wine and music is honorable for the cheers that fill the banquetting hall of a national anniversary meeting, bind faster the patriotic chain, and find an echo in region of oppression, which tho' it may be inaudible to deaf Legitimacy for a time, will in the end excite a similar burst of patriotic sentiment and independence that must make Tyrants tremble on the thrones of their usurpations.

Come bright improvement on the car of time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime.
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave and culture every shore!

Spain and Portugal have given to the world an edifying example of national patience;—the one under the grossest, the most irritating, and most odious tyranny; the other under a worse than step mother's neglect, and consequent degradation from the long protracted absence of her King and Court. The noble courser, however, will, when over-spurred, fling his rider, and the long enduring Elephant will turn in anger on his ungrateful keeper. The Tyrant of Spain, by the reaction of indignant national feeling, is in the situation of the wolf that sought alliance with the flock of the shepherd. His nails are pared, and his teeth drawn. As for the other regal worthy of the sister kingdom, his subjects have shown him, that if he will be King he must be King at home—and, that a King log too! Both kingdoms which but the other day, we may say, groaned under the Incubus of Despotism, or languished in the lethargic aparthy that succeeds complete despair, are now free,—glorious sounds! It was to commemorate the fruition of their lately asserted liberties of one of these nations. that the community of Portugueze in Calcutta, headed by Mr. DA SILVA and Mr. PIRES, two patriotic and independant Portugueze gentlemen, resolved upon having a dinner at the Town Hall on the evening of the 24th instant, being the anniversary of the 24th August 1820, a day ever memorable in Portugueze annals; for on that day Portugal received a Constitution A number of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement were invited by cards sent round several days before the intended evening.

At about a quarter past 7 P. M. Saturday we entered the Town Hall, and found the gentlemen of the Portugueze community assembled, as well as their guests. Along table was spread, with a noble dinner. At one end of the table the eye fell upou a fine transparency, emblematical of regenarated Portugal. It consisted of two majestic pillars resting upon a massy base, upon which was inscribed.

OPORTO XXIV. D'ACOSTA DE MDCCCXX.

The pillars were surmounted by a vast open volume, representing the proclaimed Constitution, or the deposit of the People's Rights. On the volume of the Contitution stood upright and duly quartered the escutcheon of Portugal, on which rested the ROYAL CROWN. Streamers depended from the last, and branches of palm and olive were seen wreathing round the lower parts of the pillars. On the

shafts of the pillars and twining round them were following names emblazoned :—

Fernandez Thomas.	Ferreira Borges
Silva Carbalho	Gomez Da Silva
Sepulveda	Cabreira
Saõ Luis	Scuto Mayor.

The whole had a very chaste and classic effect, which was heightened by association with the peculiar object of the meeting. It was a subject for the Moralist to reflect on, to see the Priests of Portugal in their Monkish garbs walking about a festal hall with national cockades upon their bosoms. It was a subject for the Philosopher to exult over, to see men of different religions and different nations walking in the bonds of amity and cordial good will side by side previous to pouring out at the hospitable board libations in honor of the re-assuption of human rights. At length dinner being quite ready, the inviters and the invited sat down to the number of about a hundred; amongs whom we observed Sir Francis Macnaghten and several of the heads of offices, and gentlemen of the bar, and member of the principal mercantile houses, &c. &c. of Calcutta.

The Cloth removed, Mr. Da Silva rose, and as well as we could understand, delivered himself nearly in the following words:—"The Portugueze nation, once so brilliant and distinguished for learning and enterprise—those men once the founder of flourishing colonies and the discoverers of new regions, declined into nothingness, and were nearly lost in the chaos which succeeded the general destruction of freedom; until (after a series of heroic struggles against tyranny) the glorious 24th of August 1820, when the energy of a Genius, not altogether extinguished, was aroused, and gave to Portugal a Constitution that ranks her once more amongst the independent nations of Europe!.

The Sovereignty of the Portuguese nation represented by the August congress, and proclaimed on the ever memorable 24th of August, 1820, of which this day is the anniversary. Tune—*Lisbon Hymn.*

Since (resumed the President, rising again) you all received my last toast, the Sovereignty of the Nation, so enthusiastically, I'll now propose another. Holding, as I do, in high disapprobation and dislike all Kings who do not inherit their thrones by the voice of those nations which are groaning under the sway of despotic monarchy, I have now the honor to propose the health of a real Constitutional King—I mean our beloved Sovereign,

H. M. Joa the VI., 1st Constitutional King of Portugal. Portuguese Tune—*Prince Royal*

The next toast from the chair was.

H. M Geo, IV., King of Great Britain.)*Cheers.*) Tune—*God save the King.*

Mr. Da Silva next proposed a bumper to "The praise-worthy Portuguese, the founders of the glory of this day."

In prefacing this toast, the President in a most graceful and eloquent manner, pointed to the transparency, emblematical of regenerated Portugal; observing (as well as we remember) that the Portugueze owed the blessings, which as emancipated and free men they now enjoyed to the Patriots whose names were emblazoned on that banner.

After the last, toast, Mr. Da Silva in brief but animated terms gave.

The Portugueze Army who so gloriously behaved in our Political Cause.

Mr. Sielvira than rose, and addressed the company in the English language; we were not sufficiently near him to catch his first words; and thought his manner was sufficiently expressive, his words, considering that they were delivered in a tongue to which he was quite unaccustomed, were surprisingly correct. After lamenting the state to which Portugal had been reduced by misgovernment. Having After great exertions and toil obtained peace, the nation flattered itself with the hope of receiving a Constitution and a legal Government. Alas! the hope was nothing but flattery. The Army which had fought in its country's cause, and the Navy which had buffetted many a peril, the veterans of both were bitterly disappointed of the reward for which they had encountered so many dangers. Yes! my country, thou hast suffered many hardships; but of all which fell to thy lot, none greved thee more than the ignominous death of some of thy sons—executions as cruel and bloody as disgraced the reign of a Nero or a Diocletian! In justice to themselves however, the sons of Lusitania could no longer submit to be deprived of the natural rights of men. They shook off their lethargy, and determined even with the loss of life to grasp for themselves a Constitution like to that secured for Spain by Quiroga—Riego and other patriots, (*cheers.*) These are the names of which the age has cause to be proud; these are the names that must be ever dear to their country, (*cheers.*) The reward of that glorious struggle, in which both nations had engaged, were the blessings of agriculture, of commence, and the arts, and the Liberty of the press! General happiness now reigns over track formerly groaning under tyranny, and the effects of a rational, just and costitutional Government, now extend from the throne to the peasant, from Lisbon to the foot of the Pyrenneess. Here's to

The Spanish Nation which was the first to set up the Standard of Liberty in the Peninsula.——

and before we empty our glasses, let me beseech these my country, to proceed in thy great and glorious course, till tyranny become hateful over all the earth, and the cause of Liberty be as famous and triumphant as it was in the days of Cato and Brutus!(*long and loud applause.*)

Mr. Larruleta. "I reluctantly rise, Mr. President, as a true Spaniard, to express my humble but sincere thanks for the honor done to my country by the handsome terms of the last toast. In return I have only to wish for my friends, the Portugueze, that their King may turn out a better friend to Liberty than the beloved Ferdinand the VII. did!! (*loud applause*). To our common friends the English, I have only to say God bless them; may England be happy and free for ever, and may the Peninsula never forget her example! (*continued cheers.*)

The Revd. Mr. Lagos.—"I ought to have kept a most profound silence, after having heard such eloquent speeches; but, although my expressions may not be worthy of the object for which the present national meeting is convened, yet, they will be taken as a token of my patriotism and adherence to the Constitutional cause. Yes, meritorious Portugueze, and other gentlemen who form the most brilliant part of this assembly, I beg to assure you, that I do not possess adequate terms to pourtray a lively image of the extreme pleasure and joy which the remembrance of this ever memorable day, the 24th of August, brings to my mind—a day on which, like the radiant beams of Aurora, the voice of Liberty was ushered in from the heavens, combined with liberal principels, dictated by holy and just precepts. Throwing a glance over the memorable events which have occured in Portugal, since this remarkable day, my mind cannot help recording the respectable names of our distinguished superiors, who in the fields of battle, and in the assemblies of the nation, employed their strength, their blood, and even their lives to maintain the August diadem on the head of their Sovereign, and the national independence. To-day my ears resound the distinguished names of Castros, Albuquerques, Sepulvedas, Pedros Pais, Martinhos, Fristas, Correias and many others, who in the first epoch of Lusitanian Monarchy, gave most evident proofs of valour and patriotism—a national spirit which prevailing, beyond centuries, form the basis of the Portugueze character.

"Was it not on that memorable day that the ashes of our ancestors revived? Was it not the moment that the voice of liberty burst forth from the hearts of the worthy Portuguze? Was it not the period, I ask you respectable assembly, at which the Portugueze began to live under those liberal principles, with which the Eternal Being originally endowed mankind? If the Almighty who created and governs the universe, made all men equal and free, animated by nature, with the same spirit and endowed with the same faculties by Eternal Laws, they do not change. One man is not the inheritance of another; nor can he, without offending the Divinity, be reduced to slavery and abasement. But, hyprocricy fanaticism. superstition, and the supports of a despotic government, have succeeded in smothering in the hearts of certain meritorious Portugueze the incontestable rights which the Almighty has bestowed upon them.

"And are there still any evil-minded men who pretend to sow discord amidst the just and liberal principles of our regeneration? Who can be so ignorant as not to know that the Portugueze name has been almost forgotten amongst civilized nations? Who can be so uninformed as not to know that the Portugueze nation have for so many years lost its Sovereignty, and groaned under an iron yoke? And finally, who can pretend not to know that ou commerce was at a stand; our agriculture destroyed; our navigation annihilated; our brave Officers and disciplined Soldiers without receiving their dues, and therefore almost reduced to mendicity. To what is it owing. that the rich were losing hopes of being able to help the poor, and the poor dispairing of obtaining relief? Perchance; could the Portugueze name still exist, under the selfish away of a Despotic Goverument? Certainly not!??

"Under these circumstances, Portugueze, lovers of the country and of the nation, who listen to me, acknowledge the Omnipotence of one God, who by his infinite mercy, has extricated you from the yoke of iron. That odious class of adulators and slaves, against which personal merit could nothing avail, is no more, but a patriotic heart will always obtain the protection of God. May true and warm patriotism ever animate you. Divest yourselves of all animosities. Recollect that each of you have to repel the frivolous discourses of the evil-minded, the hyprocrites and incendiaries. Be brave soldiers, honest citizens, Christians and Portuguese; proclaiming always without fear, till the lest breath of your existence, The Liberal Constitution,

(*The speech of which the above is only an hasty translation, was delivered with great fluency and appropriate graces of gesture and action, and the animated speaker was frequently interrupted by the loud applauses of the company.*

(*To be Continued.*)

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Cor

September, 19th 182

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s.
Rupee.
at 90 days' sight
at 6 months' sigh
On Bengal—at 30 days' sigh
per 100 Madras
Company's Paper—Remitt
Unremi-ta

English Extracts.

FROM THE OBSERVER MAY 12.

DISTRESS OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

(From Faulkner's Dublin Journal of Monday last).

The accounts received to day from the West, regarding the sufferings of the people, from a deficiency of food, are deplorable. In the county of Mayo one case of starvation has actually occurred; and the great mass of peasantry are unable to procure a sufficiency to preserve animal existence. It does not appear that there is any absolute scarcity of provisions, but the potatoes being consumed, they can only be procured in the market, and there is no money to purchase. Oatmeal is quoted in Castlebar at 20s. per cwt., or about 2d. per pound. Two pounds of meal will support a man for one day. Beef is quoted at 4d. per lb. These prices show that it is the scarcity of money, and not of food, which distresses the people. On the 1st of May a meeting was held at Westport for relieving the poor, and the sum of 800*l.* was subscribed, of which the Marquis of Sligo contributed three hundred and twenty pounds.

From Galway we learn that "every moment increases more and more the distress of the poor. It is not to a general deficiency that this extreme necessity has arisen, is evident by the prices in distant markets, but to the unpropitious weather in this part of the kingdom last year. Thousands, who sowed every season sufficient for their domestic consumption, owing to the failure of their crops, are no sent destitute to roam in search of food; and hundreds die along the coast, from the effects of eating shell-fish and a species of sea-weed, which they endeavour to subsist upon. That there is plenty of nutritious food in the country, the stocks in the hands of factors declare; but the want of employment, and no money in circulation, prevent the poor from obtaining any relief."

In the west of the county of Clare, many families are actually living on the poultry, and liminting themselves to a hen or a duck in the twenty-four hours, joined to whatever adventitious aid chance may afford. There are families in this quarter who never knew or felt want, who are ashamed of making it public, pining away in private. The patience of this afflicted people is unequalled in the history of mankind; dying of hunger, without committing any excess worthy of notice. A soupkitchen has been established at Ennis for supplying the poor and its utility will extend in proportion to the amount of subscriptions.

In Limerik the fever is increasing. and it is said to be very virulent—several have died in the hospital within these few days.

In the county of Cork the peasantry are also suffering from the deficiency of food—that is, as we already stated, from the want of money. In the Carlow market, on Thursday, oats rose to 18s. per barrel, and potatoes to 7s. 0d.

In the northern counties there is no appearance of distress of any kind. In a large tract of country, embracing Longford and Leitrim on the Shannon, to Antrim and Down on the sea coast, or nearly one-fourth of Ireland, the poor farmers and cottiers have generally a good [redacted] and potatoes for the season. "The [redacted]teer" says "We are convinced [redacted] of meal now in store in the [redacted]s would, of itself, afford a [redacted] year's supply, if even a total [redacted]ure in the oat crop of this [redacted]s termed the "famine" in [redacted]is: the poorer classes in [redacted] on the potatoe corp [redacted] Any money they earn [redacted]thes. The crop failed last season in consequence of rain and floods; there is no demand for labour in the country, and hence the people cannot obtain money to purchase other kind of food. To relieve them from this sad state of wretchedness, it is necessary to create a demand for labour, and we learn that the government is willing to advance a sum for the erection or repair of public works, such as roads, bridges, harbours, &c. in conjunction with subscriptions from those more immediately interested in such undertakings. There is no other practitable mode of employing the poor with national advantage, and we trust that the great landed proprietors, with the clergy and gentry, will come forward liberally on this distressing occasion. In London meetings have been held for this purpose, and no doubt large subscriptions will be obtained.

"THE BOOK."

A book of very singular and mysterious nature has come within our observations in the course of the last few days, which as far as the interests of tradesmen are concerned, is likely to prove not a little important. It is without title-page or designation, and consists simply of an alphabetical list of names. It is also without a printer's name. Upon enquiry, we have learnt that this work is intended as a beacon to guard against the ruinous consequences of giving credit to individuals who seem to think that there is no moral guilt in obtaining credit to a large amount, and altogether forgetting the honest obligation of paying their debts. Each name is accompanied with a specification of the profession; whether Doctor of Divinity or Physic, Soldier or Sailor, Squire or Gentleman, Lawyer or Nondescript, the place of abode, and in some cases minute details of family, connections, personal defects, and other marks of distinction, by which their identity may not be mistaken. There is also a reference, by number, to the name of the tradesman (is another part of the book) who has had reason to consider them as "not to be trusted," and who has felt it necessary, with a view to the protection of his brother tradesmen, to point them out as persons demanding particular caution in all transactions in which they may be concerned.

Some of the names thus enumerated are calculated to excite surprise, from the highly respectable situation which they hold in society; while others, as notorious "men of the town," are not presented in a very novel character.

The work has been printed and distributed by eighty-eight subscribers, including some of the most celebrated tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers, jewellers, &c.), at the West End of the Town; and contains upwards of four thousand names. It is to be continued periodically; and the list of subscribers, from the utility of the work, will no doubt be greatly increased. The contributions of suspicious characters will of course be increased in the same ratio, and thus an effectual check will be given to a system of lawless plunder, which, we have no doubt, has led to the utter ruin of many an industrious family.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN MAY 18.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, May 17, 1822.

Our cotton market has this week partaken some-what of a languid feeling, and prices of some descriptions, particularly Bowreds and New Orleans, incline to a little reduction. Brazils only meet a moderate demand, at the decline of last week; other sorts are also in a similar state. The sales are about 8000 bags, including 85 Madras, at 7¼d.; 290 Demeraras, 10d. to 11¼d.; and 80 Orleans 10d to 10¼d sold by auction last Friday. The public sales for to-day consist of 700 Boweds, 440 Orleans 100 Sea Islands and 150 stained do. The imports are 4713 bags,—3442 from North America, 578 from Bahia, 632 from New Orleans, and 52 from Demerara.—The *James Cropper* packet ship, from New York, arrived to day: sailed 17th ult.

George Bidder is at present pursuing his study in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the most eminent persons there. The following questions were answered before a private party of Edinburgh by him:—"The ages of three persons increase in geometrical progression; the youngest is aged 12 years, 1 month, 1 week; and the eldest 108 years, 11 months, 1 week: it is required to divide the sum of their ages by 5-7ths of ¼ of an hour. Answered, two minutes, 7,719,129 and 3-5ths.—What is the compound interest of 8000l. for four years, at 5 per cent. per annum? Answer, in half a minute, 1,724l. Is. How many Russia standard deals, 12 feet long, 1½ inch thick, and 11 inches broad are contained in 6,336 Norway standard deals, 11 feet long, 1½ inch thick, and nine inches broad? Answer, in three minutes, 3960 Russia standard deals. Suppose on Monday I spent one-fourth of my money—on Tuesday one-fifth—on Wednesday one-sixth—on Thursday one-seventh—on Friday one-eight—on Saturday one-ninth—on Sunday I found I had only 5s. 6d. left, what money had I at first? Answered instantly, 63l. He enumerated the following figures, beginning at the units places of septillions, after they had been distinctly read to him; and three days after he was requested to repeat the same, which he did correctly, 2,563,721,987,653,161,598,746, 231,905,607,541,128,975,231. Suppose the inhabitants of London to be 1,115,624, and that each inhabitant consumes daily in tobacco and snuff half a farthing, what will the whole consume in 25 years? Answer, in one minute, 5,305,750l. 17s. 2½d.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
MAY.—25th 1822

PROPOSED NEW DUTY ON SULPHUR.

We mentioned this subject last week, in such a way, however, that our statement might be liable to some misapprehension. The fact is, that sulphur on importation is liable to a very heavy duty; but of this about nine-tenths is returned to the makers of oil of vitriol (who are by far the greatest consumers of the article) in the shape of drawback. The proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was materially to reduce the duty on the import of sulphur; but at the same time entirely to discontinue the drawback. Thus the article would have been nominally relieved from a portion of the tax, but really subjected to an additional one, to the extent we stated in our last. The prompt interference of gentlemen concerned

in the trade, has, however, had the effect of inducing the abandonment of the scheme; and the duty on sulphur, generally, is to be moderated to the rate to which it is liable in Ireland. An authentic communication to this effect reached the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

DUTY ON EAST INDIA SUGARS.—A general meeting of the members of the Liverpool East India Association was held a few days ago. The resolutions entered into have been embodied in a petition, which is now in a course of signature. They express a cordial approbation of the measures at present in progress through parliament for extending the commercial intercourse of the West India colonies with the North and South American States, and with the continent of Europe; accompanied by a confident hope, that parliament will not confine its views to the West India colonies, but that, consistently with the same sound commercial principles, the East India trade, the British empire in India, and the people of the united kingdom, will be forthwith relieved from the burthen of the protecting duty of 10s. per cwt. on sugars imported from the East Indies, over and above the duty levied on sugar imported from the West Indies. The resolutions further bear that the West Indians have no prescriptive right to protection, since prior to 1813 no material difference of duty existed. They state that in India, the demand for our manufactures is bounded only by our ability to consume their productions and point out the serious checks to which the export of British goods to the east is exposed from the difficulty of obtaining profitable returns,—a difficulty greatly aggravated by the excessive duty imposed on East India sugar. They quote the net value of West India sugars, after deducting duty, freight, and charges, at from 10s. to 40s. per cwt. whence it appears that the duty of 32s. on clayed sugar, and 27s. on muscovado, in from 67½ to *two hundred and se enty* per cent. On East India sugars, the disproportion between value and duty would be even more striking, but that the excessive duty, by acting as a total prohibition of the lower qualities, prevents the comparison. The association then proceed to express their opinion, that the establishment of an *ad valorem* duty, in place of the present system, would remove the evils complained of, and cause the price of sugar to be materially reduced to the consumer, without any injury to the revenue. They state that, cheaply as cotton fabrics are manufactured in the east, the native of India, were the duty on sugar removed, might obtain from four to five times more cloth by cultivating sugar with which to purchase it from the British manufacturer, than by manufacturing it himself; and that the present duty on low East India sugars has the same effect in preventing this beneficial interchange, as an export duty of 400 to 500 per cent. on British calico. The impolicy of the present system of enormous duties they allege to be further manifested, by the continual and rapid decay in the trade of sugar refining, which is annualy on the decrease in Englaud; and in Ireland, where a few years ago there were thirteen sugar houses, is totally extinct. Such, in a condensed shape, are the principal allegations of the petition; and believing, as we do, that the commercial community in which we live are much interested in the removal of the restrictions, which oppress the commerce to the east, we should be glad to see them concur with the merchants of Liverpool in endeavouring to obtain their removal.

We find that in stating last week that there is no duty on the importation of cotton into France, we acted on misinformation. Such a duty is levied, but, it is returned in the shape of a drawback on the exportation of goods.

On Wednesday last, Herbert A. D. Compton, was appointed Advocate-general to the Esq. East India Company at Madras, in the room of the late Sir Samuel Toller.

A new method of converting English iron into steel, at a reduced expence, was recently discovered. Foreign iron only has hitherto been thought fit for that purpose.

It is stated that £45,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of an establishment upon Mr. Owen's plan in Scotland, and that the foundation of a square about the size of Lincoln's Inn-fields, will shortly be laid out.

It is stated that an order was received a few days ago for 400,000 muskets for the Russian army, which are now making in various parts of London.

From the *Advertiser* of the 13th April, we learn by the ship *Ariosto*, arrived this week from Africa, that at the time of her sailing there were 250 slave vessels on the coast.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Friday evening, the sloop *Hercules*, of Arbroath, with a cargo of lime, caught fire, near the mouth of the river, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The captain made all possible haste up the river, and ran the vessel ashore at the Craig, and she sustained but little injury.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

In the vicinity of Paisley, where the boys and cats, the well known enemies of the feathered tribe, have easy access, both a mavis and a blackbird have chosen for their nest a fruit tree on the side of a gentleman's house, and both within the reach of the dog's chain, evidently for the purpose of being protected from their enemies.

Owing to the fine promise of the season, good Irish butter has suddenly fallen in the wholesale market to 40s. and 38s. a cwt.; little while back this article of provision was selling *cheaply* enough at a little more than 90s. a cwt.

STEAM PACKETS.—An extraordinary instance of expedition occurred last week. The *British Queen* steam packet left Gainsborough at nine o'clock in the morning—discharged her cargo and passengers here—re-loaded, and returned again to Gainsborough by seven o'clock the same evening; having travelled, in the short space of ten hours no less than 120 miles, besides stopping at the ferries to discharge passengers.—*Hull Advertiser.*

Yesterday week the race between Beale and Ashton, for one hundred guineas a side, four miles, was run on Doncaster race-course and won by Ashton, who performed the four miles in twenty minutes [illegible] seconds.

THE NEW I[illegible]ISHOPS.—The *Dublin Patriot* sa[illegible] have strong grounds for thinking that [illegible]wing arrangement will in a few days ap[illegible] have taken place:—

His Grace the R[illegible]. Lord John George de la Poer Beresford, [illegible]ord Archbishop of Dublin, is to be the Lord[illegible]op of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland.

The Lord Bishop of Raphoe, W. Magee, D. D. is to be the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, Nathanie Alexander D. D. is to be the Lord Archbishop o Cashel.

Archdeacon Bissett, first Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, is to be Lord Bishop of Down.

We do not believe the arrangements are yet finally concluded respecting the other vacant Bishopric, much less the numerous minor promotions likely to take place on the occasion."

The *Dublin Correspondent* contradicts the account of the death of the Bishop of Meath, which we last week copied from another Dublin paper.

The tithe system has usually been the lawyer's best friend in Ireland; bnt there is a point in wretchedness, which when it is reached, cuts up litigation by the roots. At the late assizes, two of the best employed barristers on a certain circuit, made so poor an advantage that the one got only £50 and the other £20. Under a commutation of tithes, the lawers could hardly be worse off.

IRISH TITHES.—From a return just laid on the table of the House of Commons, we learn that in the county of Tipperary there have been, in the last 5 years, *three thousand and thirty-seven* tithe causes at the Quarter Sessions! In one year, 1817, there were 1,084. In Monaghan in the last 5 years there have have 2,498 causes at the suit of *Clergymen* and *Tithe Farmers*.—In Kilkenny the number has varied from 269 to 569 per annum. In the county of Louth, the average exceeds 200 a year. In addition to this we have a very instructive note to one of the returns, "that proceedings against "persons for subtraction of tithes, are taken un- "der the 54th Geo. III. c. 68.; which statute "enables two Justices of the Peace for th- "county in which the offence is committed, to "hold a *Tithe Sessions* within the parish, at "which sessions the clerk of the peace does not "attend," and respecting which consequently, no return can be made. The *thousand* tithe cases returned from Tipperary, are probably not a tithe of real amount of litigation on account of this hideous system!

OBSERVER.—MAY 27.

The new Ecclesiastical arrangements caused by the vacancies which have recently occurred were finally determined by the Lord Lieutenant at the audience on Thursday last. The following are the changes which will take place:—The Archbishop of Dublin (Beresford) is advanced to the Primacy; the Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. Magee) will be Archbishop of Dublin; the Bishop of Down becomes Archbishop of Cassel; and Archdeacon Blisset is to be Bishop of Down.(—Dublin Paper.)

The Duke of Buckingham as Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, has directed a silver Coronation Medal to be presented to each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the 1st Regiment of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, who attended at the Coronation. The medals are to be worn, attached to the ribands which are to be presented with them, [illegible]he left breast, whenever those who receive the[illegible]ear in uniform.

In consequence of [illegible]ent melancholy event (we allude to the dea[illegible] of the late Primate of Ireland) we are induc[illegible] to call the attention of our non-medical read[illegible] to a work (a second edi-

tion of which has just been published by Longman and Co.) entitled "Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state of apparent Death, together with the means of detecting Poisons and Adulterations in wine; also, of distinguishing real from apparent death. Translated from the French of M. P. Orfila, a highly esteemed work; and written in familiar language so as to be readily understood by the unscientific reader." To the original work is added, by the Translator, an Appendix on Suspended Animation from Immersion in the Water, Strangulation, &c. This appendix contains much valuable information, extracted from the Reports of the Royal Humane Society.

Mr. Alexandre, anxious to testify, in the only way competent to him to do so, the deep sense of gratitude he feels for the patronage he has received since his arrival in this country, proposes to give, on Wednesday next, at the Adelphi Theatre, a performance, the entire profits of which will be devoted to the fund now raising for the relief of the distressed Irish.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.

On Sunday morning, the 12th instant, about half-past ten o'clock, a murder was perpetrated on the body of a female infant, aged eight months, by her own mother, Mrs. Anne Mountford, at No. 1, Virginia row, Bethnalgreen. The father of the child is by trade a weaver, and was highly respected in the neighbourhood where he lived. He had resided in the house where the inhuman act was committed for twelve years. About ten o'clock in the morning, Mr. Mountford, who is a Methodist, went to Bailey's Chapel, in Great Alis-street, Goodman's Fields, having, previously to going out, desired his wife (who then had the baby at her breast) to dress the younger part of the family as soon as she could, and send them to the Sunday-school, where they attended every Sabbath-day. He then left her, apparently in good spirits, and, on going out at the door, she held the baby to him, and desired him to kiss little Sarah before he went, which he did, and then went to chapel. She then commenced putting her house in order, and washed and dressed the children, and despatched them to school; the infant at her breast she also cleaned, and afterwards herself. As soon as the unhappy mother had got rid of the children, she went up stairs into the loom room, where the business was carried on, taking with her the infant at her breast, and in a few minutes after she came down stairs, and knocked violently at the parlour door, which was occupied by a Mrs. Hott. On the latter opening the door, she saw Mrs. Mountford the mother, standing in the passage, with her gown sleeves tucked up to her elbows, and her hands and arms smeared with blood. Mrs. Hott, on seeing such a spectacle, cried out, "Good God! Mrs. Mountford, what's the matter?" to which she replied, "Don't be frightened, I have cut little Sally's head off, send for the police-officers, and give me in custody, I want to be hanged;" and so saying, she walked deliberately into the street, where she was taken into custody, and delivered into the hands of the officers. The unhappy woman appeared quite composed. The body of the little creature was found lying close to the edge of the stair-case, the head was severed, and lying about three feet distant. The razor with which the unnatural deed was executed, was lying near the head. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to Bethnal-green watchhouse, where she was visited by several gentlemen of the parish, who put different questions to her relative to the horrid transaction, all of which she answered with the greatest composure and apparent indifference. She conversed with great coolness, in which she said, "Poor Sally was a beautiful little girl," and that she loved her better than any of her other children; she was not distressed, and lived happy with her husband. She stated that after she had washed and cleaned the baby, she first took a razor from the cupboard and sharpened it on the hone and strop. She then took the child in her arms into the loom-room up stairs, and placing it on her knee, she held it by the head with her left hand, and with her right cut its head off with the razor, and threw it away. Before she murdered the child, she tried to hang herself, but could not find a convenient place. Whilst she narrated the above she appeared quite unmoved, and repeatedly asked if it rained.

On Monday, after undergoing an examination at Worship-street, Mrs. Mountford was committed to New-gate for trial. The constable who took the prisoner into custody said, that on arriving at the watch-house, he put several questions to her, which she answered very collectedly, and without an inducement by threat or prospect of mercy being shown to her. Witness first asked what cause she had for committing so rash an act? She replied, she had been very uncomfortable for several weeks, adding, that "she had had the good things of the Lord, but she had lost them." She said that she had, about three weeks ago, attempted to hang herself, but failed. Witness then asked her, if she at that time contemplated the murder of her child. She replied, she had thought of killing it then. He then asked her if she had tried to hang herself since that period. She answered. "Yes, I tried to hang myself to the beam of the loom, just before I murdered the child, but could not." Witness asked her how she came to fix upon her baby. She replied, "I took the youngest, because I could kill it the easiest." Witness asked her no farther questions.

On the same day, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of the child, and the jury returned a virdict of "wilful murder" against the mother.

Liverpool Mercury, May 24.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Kean appeared for the first time in the character of Don Felix, in "The Wonder," a character which has been occasionally attempted by leading tragedians, from the days of Garrick inclusive, who took his leave in it. It is a light sketch of an ardent and jealous temperament, kindled up into display by very exciting circumstances, and consequently affording some animated passages of vehement and inconsistent passion, which could scarcely fall into better hands than those of Mr. Kean. Of any thing further, Mrs. Centlivre was incapable; nor would the texture of her comedy have [illegible] the masterly delineations or deep me[illegible] which might have been depictured by [illegible]gree of dramatic skill. Don Felix ex[illegible] of this kind, but nevertheless, affords [illegible]vailable scope for a fine conception, by[illegible]idity of his transitions from love to a[illegible]d from anger to love. There is also [illegible] vein of gentility throughout the chara[illegible] assumption of which by Mr. Kean [illegible] felicitous. We were now and then ind[illegible]nded of the peculiar marking of his tragedy, but it was never out of place; and in the comedy of his part, he was quite as happy as in its passion, especially in the scene in which he assumes drunkenness, in order to deceive the father of Violante This was managed very pleasantly, and the audience was particularly delighted with it. The final reconciliation with Violance was also touched off with admirable *naivete* and feeling. In short, Mr. Kean made the most of his very silght *materiel*, and put the house (we are sorry to say but a poor one) into exceeding good humour.

Could Mrs. Glover have looked Violante, nothing more would have been desirable, as her feeling of genteel comedy is always correct. Her transient impatience with Isabella for the trouble in which she had involved her, was delightfully spontaneous and natural. Cooper was the gallant Colonel Britton, and hustled through its gaiety and double entendre with very tolerable vivacity. We are in the honour for praise—for we confess we were much entertained with this comedy—we therefore scarcely need add, that Lissaro of Harely, and the Flora of Miss Copeland, were very amusing. Lissaro, in fact, might have been drawn with a view, to Harley, so completely does it embody his more especial capabilities of bustle, animation, and sharpness. He shewed off his diamond ring inimitably, and the quarrel between the waiting-maids excited infinite merriment. The accusation of the crooked legs could only have been imagined by a female; a male could not have steered so nicely between humour and something coarser. In short, the play went off admirably; and being for the benefit of an humble female veteran on her retirement, we regret that there was not a better house. At the end of the play, Miss Tidswell was led forward by Mr Kean, and addressed a few well chosen sentences to the audience, expressive of her gratitude for the indulgence which the public had shewn for forty years "to one of the humblest of their servants." Miss Tidswell was much affected, and the termination of a career of forty years is affecting under all circumstances. She was much and deservedly applauded, for she just said enough and no more.

Not having seen the Wolsey of Kean the preceding Monday we attended his second appearance in that character on Wednesday last. During the first and second acts, we possibly felt ourselves dissappointed, Wolsey having little to do but to appear dignified,—and, possibly, to look dignified; without the auxiliary of something to say, may be a line of performance in which Mr. Kean does not particularly excel. We felt the absence of John Kemble, more especially in the banquet scene; but in the third act, where there is something to do, the vigorous conception of the actor rendered it unnecessary to think of any one, at least in the way of regret. Henry VIII., as a play, is one of the inferior historical efforts of Shakspeare, and clogged with the necessity of recollecting that Elizabeth was his daughter, and a Queen Regnant, not a Queen Consort,—a moral distinction, which we are as able to make in the nineteenth century as the sixteenth. Thus controlled, Henry was to be made something much better than that which he was, and other points were to be softened accordingly; yet sporting in fetters, as Shakspeare did, how admirably has he contrived to be faithful and not unjust! The fall of Wolsey is not only one of the finest general lessons; but if duly studied, will do more to form the genleman, than the most assiduous perusal of the letters of Chesterfield. Wolsey's reproof of the angry Lords who are exulting in his disgrace, we have always held to be one of the most felicitous passages of Shakspeare; and we were never more inclined to think so than on Wednesday evening. Here Mr. Kean was in his own peculiar element, and he shone accordingly. One great defect in this play is a moral querulousness, suddenly elicited by the reverses which the caprice of Henry rendered so common during the whole of his reign. We are tortured with this in Buckingham (which, by the way, we never saw better performed than by Thompson;) and in Wolsey, we have to endure a little tedium on the same score. Mr. Kean got through this as well as he could, and his termination of it in the well-known sentence, "Had I but served my God," was delivered with unspeakable pathos. Critically speaking, Mr. Wosely, in this celebrated scene, declines too rapidly in spirits; but the whole play is full of compression, and the skill of the

author, in rendering it so little observable, is astonishing. Mrs West performed Queen Catherine, and that respectably. The dying scene, dramatically speaking, is too long sentimentally speaking, not long enough; for it is a most beautiful exhibition of a fine and magnanimous nature. The manner in which the earthly sin of pride—the almost innate notion (we beg Mr. Locke's pardon) of high birth and dignity, is combined with the most enlarged liberality, is beautiful. The first Mrs. West marked tolerably; but it requires a peculiar kind of physical power to paint forbearance—a power which in scarcely exhibited on the living stage. Mrs S dons possessed and it is yet a secret to half the world that the major part of her magic consisted in the power of expressing Representation.

Pope performed Henry, and must have luxuriated in it, affording, as it does, so fine a scope for his physical exuberances. He was Henry *en caricature*. The traditional *hah?* of the Tyrant was sufficie t to shake the whole Court, and the jocoseness might often have been mistaken for that of Falstaff. Still it was good; and we are obliged to Mr. Pope for the singularity of at once pleasing himself and other people.

[*The Observer*,—*May* 27.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MORNING DRESS.—A round dress, composed of batiste: the bottom of the skirt is embroidered in a running pattern of pensees, in yellow silk, surmounted by a wreath of the same flower disposed in a wave. High body, to fasten behind, and with a little fulness at the bottom of the back: the bust is plain, and is cut moderately high on the shoulder; the waist the usual length. Long sleeve, very tight, and finished by a pointed cuff, the points turned upwards, and are edged with yellow satin. Full epaulette, cut in slashes, which are filled with satin to correspond with the trimming. A very full ruff, composed of British lace, completely envelopes the throat. The head-dress is a demi-cornette, made of blond monti, and trimmed with yellow gauze ribbon: the form is remarkably simple and elegant. Black kid shoes, and gloves to correspond with the trimming of the dress.

FULL DRESS,—Round dress composed of tulle, over a white satin slip: the bottom of the skirt is finished by a garniture of tulle intermixed with pearls; this is surmounted by a trimming composed of tulle, chenille, and pearls, disposed in alternate wreaths of cornflowers and roses; this trimming has a striking and elegant effect. The corsage is cut low, and in such a manner as to give considerable width to the chest: it is tight to the shape Three falls of tourterelle points go entirely round the bust. Sleeve composed of tulle over white satin; it is short and full, and ornamented with points to correspond. The front hair is dressed in light full ringlets, which fall very low at the sides of the face. The hind hair is arranged in bows somewhat higher than it has lately been worn. Head-dress, a very full plume of ostrich feathers, and a pearl sprig. Necklace and ear-rings, pearl. White kid gloves, and white gros de Naples shoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Silk pelisses are still in favour for the promenade; they are now no longer wadded, but they still continue to be lined with white or rose coloured sarcenet. They are made tight to the shape; the back is sometimes finished at the side by two or three narrow folds of satin, put close together, and terminated by a frog. The backs still continue narrow at the bottom of the waist: the long sleeve is always tight, but the epaulette very full: in some instances the collar is high, and standing out from the neck; but we have seen a good many partially turned over, and cut in three points. The trimming always corresponds in colour with the pelisse. The collars are always high, and in general they turn over; some are square, others cut in three points. Shawls are a good deal worn with white dresses, and they are still partially used with spencers.—Leghorn bonnets are very much in favour; but they are not more general than silk ones: the latter always correspond with pelisse or spencer, unless they are white or rose colour. Bonnets are now a moderate and becoming size, but we do not perceive any novelty in the shape. The edges of the brimes are differently trimmed; some are without any garniture; others have gauze disposed in various ways; others a double fall of blond: the lower fall forms a kind of curtain veil; the upper row is much narrower; it is disposed in full plaits, and does not fall over the edge of the brim. Flowers are now the ornaments most in favour for silk bonnets; they are worn in great variety, both fancy flowers and those of the season: wreaths and bunches are equally fashionable.

Round dresses are rather more in favour than robes for morning costume: cambric and jacconet muslin are in equal estimation, and are the only materials worn in dishabille. Embroidery, both in white and colours, is much in favour: the latter is likely to be particularly fashionable in half-dress; as is likewise bouilloime interspersed with coloured ribbon. The bodies of those morning dresses that we have seen were entirely in the chemisette style, with the fulness of the skirt thrown very much to the centre of the back. We have noticed a new pelerine; it forms in fact a pelerine and half sleeve; it falls low, and is sloped to a point in the middle of the back.

Although jacconet and clear muslin are in favour for dinner dress, they have not superseded silk; it still continues to be worn; but we see no alteration in the quality. Muslin dresses are upon the whole trimmed higher than they have recently been: rows of puffs, composed either of muslin or net, are much in favour; they are disposed lengthwise, but in a bias direction, with rows of lace or embroidery placed crosswise between Languettes of muslin, eased with coloured ribbon and edged with lace, are also fashionable. Toques and turbans are a good deal in favour in full dress, but head-dresses *en cheveux* are, upon the whole, more general. The hind hair now arranged much higher than it has been for some time past, but by no means unbecomingly so: it is partly braided and partly disposed in bows; the braids are twisted round, and the bows form a cluster on the crown of the head. The front hair is arrenged in light full curls in such a manner as to display the beauty of the eyebrow, without exposing much of the forehead. This fashion, though general, is not arbitrary, as we see some distinguished *elegantes* were the front hair still much parted; but, we observe, that this is the case only with *belles* who have very handsome foreheads. Fashionable colours for the month are, rose-colour, lilac, green, azure, and primrose.

POLICE.

ALLEGED IMPOSTURE EXTRAORDINARY.

BOW-STREET.—On Saturday morning Sir R. Birnie was engaged several hours in his private room, in the investigation of a very singular affair—a kind of second edition of the celebrated "Princess Caraboo."

There was brought before him a genteely dressed, and rather delicately formed, young lady, who called herself Donna Caroline Isabella Isidora de Reveleyze, *veuve* Comtesse de Chautal; and she was accused of having assumed this high-sounding patrician title for purpose of fraud,

It was stated that, about three years and a half ago, she was introduced to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, by Mr. Murray "Hon. Sec." of the Bridge-street Association—as the "Comtesse de Chautal," a noble and distressed lady, in need of their assistance. She represented herself as the victim of a long series of misfortunes, and the heroine of the most romantic advantures. According to her account, she was the daughter and sole child of the "Marquis de Reveleyez, of Valladolid," a Spanish Grandee, who married a beautiful wife, who gave birth to our heroine and then died. Soon afterwards the Marquis was appointed to a military command in the Philippine Islands, and thereupon—"agreeable to the custom of Spanish Noblemen going abroad"—he converted all his estates into specie, and sat out on his expedition, taking with him his infant daughter, and accompanied by a Madame Beauchane, a wealthy lady, who having no little ones of her own, and pitying the bereaved situation of the Marquis, generously volunteered her services as *gouvernante* to the young Donna Isidora. They reached the Philippines insafety, but the Marquis got killed in an affair with the natives, and then, Donna Isidora, with all her property, was consigned by his trustees to the authority of some sea-faring scoundrel, who undertook to convey the ladies, and their *materiel*, in safety to their native Europe. They sailed from the Philippines with a prosperous gale, deep regret, and full store of doubloons; but they had not been long at sea before the water-scoundrel, above mentioned, began to cast longing eyes—not on the youthful Donna Isidora, or the matronly Madame Beauchane—but on the doubloons; and at length he, like an amphibious vagabond as he was, determined to appropriate the doubloons, jewels, &c. to himself. and turn the ladies adrift. Meanwhile—that is during these covetous cogitations of heis—they sailed, and sailed, long dreary days, and drearier nights, "over the waste of waters," all unconscious of the impending ruin, and indulging only in fond regrets for the past, and, somtimes, in rather fondish anticipations of the future; when, one fatal night—a night never to be forgotten—the water-scoundrel scuttled the ship, sacked the blunt (as the Corinthians say) and sent the ladies ashore, in a cockle-shell, without a penny in their pockets!—the thief!! Still however, Donna, Isidora had a firm and dear friend in Madame Beauchane and Madame Beauchane was rich—so Madame Beauchane adopted her has her own daughter, placed her in a Convent at Liege. In the Convent, Donna Isidora soon became the delight of the sisterhood, the highly favoured of the Superieure; and in the time, she fell in love with and married the Comte de Chautal—a young and noble Frenchman, who had held a command in the army of Napoleon; but, as the said Napoleon was at that time safely shopped in the Island of Elba, he, M. le Comte de Chantal, was then bearing arms

beneath the banner of St. Louis. Well, the conjugal blisses of Donna Isidora and the Comte de Chautal were immense; the weeks were days, the days were minutes, the minutes were seconds the seconds were nothing at all. The Comte, enraptured past expression, sighed and looked, and sighed and looked, and sighed and looked, and sighed again. The Donna, all enamoured, looked and sighed, and looked and sighed, and looked and sighed, and looked again; in short, or in long, whichever you will, every thing was exactly *comme il faut*, and comfortable. When, lo! and behold! the honey-moon had scarcely passed ere Napoleon pops back from Elba; and every thing—at least love, and all that sort of thing—was completely done up. The Comte de Chautal flew to meet his companions in arms at Lyons; his companions in arms at Lyons declared for Napoleon; the Comte de Chautal would only brandish his blade for the Bourbon, so they chopped off his head, and Donna Isidora saw him no more. Thus bewidowed, she sought refuge in another convent, and placed her jewels in the hands of the superieure; for though the water-scoundrel had carried off all her patrimonial jewels, her husband had re-jewelled her brilliantly, and the superieure told her that she considered them as a sacred deposit, and would take every care of them. Now any body would suppose that by this time fate would have been weary of persecuting poor Donna Isidora; but not a bit of it: fate was relentless, and, as Hamlet's royal papa-in-law once said, "When sorrows come, they came not single, but in battalions." This was the case with the unfortunate Donna Isidora, for she had scarcely laid down her handkerchief and vinagerette, after hearing of her husband's lamentable decapitation, when she received a letter from her dear friend, Madame Beauchane, informing her that she was at the point of death, and desiring her to come and take her last blessing. Well, she went; and Madame Beauchane not only gave her the promised blessing, but told her she had bequeathed her all her immense property. Donna Isidora, however, would not listen to this generous bequest; she had been munificently provided for by her late husband, the Comte de Chautal, and she therefore begged Madame Beauchane to cancel the will, and leave her property to her own relations. Madame Beauchane complied—then died; and the disconsolate Donna Isidora returned to her convent. But she returned only to encounter fresh misfortunes. The sisterhood endeavoured to prevail on her to take the veil: she had not much fancy for it: she thought—and thought again. Whilst she was yet in doubt, came the relatives of the decapitated Comte de Chautal, and claimed the whole of his property; they even affected to doubt whether she had been actually married to him. She produced a certificate of her marriage, and one of "the wretches," snatching it from her hand, tore it in pieces before her face; they seize upon the whole of her late husband's property; an imperial edict arrives, ordering all foreigners to quit France within ten days. Donna Isidora applies to the *superieure* for her jewels—the *superieure* refuses to deliver them up, alleging that she considered them as a "sacred deposit," and had applied them to the uses of the convent; and Donna Caroline Isabella Isidora de Reveleyez, *veuve* Comtesse de Chautal, thus diddled on all sides, and having some knowledge of embroidery, sets out forthwith to seek her fortune among the *merchandes des modes* in London. She arrived in London without further mischance; and by relating these her manifold troubles, she won upon the hearts of all she met with—from Mr. Murray and the milliners, up to Countesses, Duchesses, and some of the Ladies of the Royal Family themselves—"*a son Altesse* Princess of Gloucester, *par exemple*," as she herself said. Fashionable subcriptions were set on foot for her, she was every where received as the interesting *Comtesse, excellence* and she was registered in the books of the Society of Foreigners in Distress, as a pensioner in perpetuity.

But man, and woman too, is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upward. No longer ago than last Thursday it was discovered by some unchivalrous person or other, that Donna Caroline Isabella Isidora de Reveleyez, *veuve* Comtesse de Chautal, was not Donna Caroline Isabella Isidore de Reveleyez, *veuve* Comtesse de Chautal, but plain Caroline Ryley, daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Ryley, and many years teacher in sundry seminaries and private families in the Isle of Wight! and this was no sooner discovered, than an application was made to the Magistracy, and a warrant was issued against her person. The warrant, however, was served very politely by Blakesly, and the whole affair was very quietly managed.

When the Donna first entered tho room, she approached Sir R. Birnie with with fashionable nonchalance, and addressing him in French, begged to introduce to him a friend of her's as an interpreter, as she could speak no English.

Sir Richard said he had no doubt she had English enough for her purpose, but she was very welcome to an interpreter if she thought one necessary, and the more so, as the law of England required its proceedings should be recorded in the English language.

This point being settled, the Donna took a chair; and the gentleman, her interpreter, seated himself beside her.

There were present the Solicitor for the prosecution, a gentleman belonging to the, Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress: M. Villaporte, a friend of the Donna; Mr. Buckle, an eminent dentist, residing at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight; Mrs. Buckle and her mother; and a gentlman from the neighbourhood of Cowes, whose name we could not learn.

Mr. Buckle was the principal witness examined. He deposed that he had known the *s l-disant* Donna upwards of nine years, as Miss Caroline Ryley' during which time she had repeatedly visited at his house, sometimes for several days together; and that at different times he had the honour of extracting four of her teeth. Consequently he was well acquainted with her person, and he always understood her to be the daughter af a Mr. and Mrs. Ryley, a very worthy couple in his neighbourhood.

Mrs. Buckle, and her mother, deposed to the same effect; and endeavoured to recal many little familiar circumstances to Miss Caroline Ryley's remembrance; but Miss Caroline Ryley still preserved the Donna, and declared that she never saw either of the witnesses before Thursday last, nor had she ever in her life been at the Isle of Wight.

The gentleman from the neighbourhood of Cowes next reminded Miss Caroline Ryley of sundry pleasant walks he and her had taken together in the vicinity of Cowes; and of his taking her to see some picturesque ruins, &c.; but it would not do; the Donna still preserved her dignity, and assured them they were all utterly mistaken.

M. Villaporte, a very venerable and priest-like looking personage, seemed quite astonished at what was going on. He, however, professed his belief that the witnesses must be in some strange error; for he had known the Donna Isidora for some time, and she was so good, so excellent a young woman that he firmly believed her incapable of the slightest deviation from the truth.

But if M. Villaporte was astonished, the interpreter was more so; for so it happened that the Donna had little or no occasion for his services! It was only when she had to lead the conversation that she spoke in French, and "*Sare Richard*"ed the Magistrate; and even her French words were eked out with English terminations; but when an annoying interrogation was put to her suddenly, she as suddenly came out with a voluble reply in good, sterling, unadulterated English. Nevertheless her confidence never forsook her for a single moment during an examination of more than two hours, notwithstanding the grossest discrepancies in the dates of her eventful narrative were repeatedly pointed out to her. Such, for instance, as her fixing the return of Benaparte from Elba, and the consequent decapitation of her husband the Comte de Chautal, as having taking place in the year 1813, instead 1815, and many other errors equally palpable. In short, though a Spaniard by birth, she confessed that she did not understand a single word of the Spanish language; though educated by an accomplished French woman "(Madame Beauchane);" and though, according to her account, she had passed ten years of her life in a French convent, she spoke French most abominably; and, though a foreigner, she occasionally spoke English as fluently as a native.

Finally, she was called upon by the magistrate to give sureties for her appearance on a future day; when Mr. Murray and several other persons are to be present. M. Villaporte and the interpreter became her sureties, and she departed in their company.

BOW-STREET.—ABDUCTION; OR, THE LOVES OF SOLOMON AND DESDEMONA.—At the close of the business on Tuesday night, an elderly man, brown as a fresh-roasted coffee-berry, with a poll that be-spoke him of the race of wandering gypsies, and "the darkness of whose oriental eye accorded with his *gipsy* origin," advanced towards the table, bowing at every step, and said, "May it please your Vorship's honour—I am Mister Lovell, your Vorship, (another bow), knife-grinder and bottomer, your Vorship." And having so said, he smiled and bowed again; and then, shading the lower part of his brown shining visage with his rusty hat, he stood smiling, and bowing and smiling, but whatever else he had to say—"stuck in his throat." At length, seemingly to his great relief, the Magistrate asked him what he wanted. "Your Vorship, I am Mr. Lovell—the knife-grinder, your Vorship—and I *vant* you to give me a little bit of assistance to get me back my *vife vot* I *vere* lawfully married to last Monday *vere* a *veek* at *Shoreditch* Church, That's *vot* I *vantz*, your Vorship." Magistrate—"Your's is a very unusual application indeed, friend. I am frequently requested to *part* man and wife, but I do not recollect that I was ever once asked to bring them together." Mr. Lovell—"Vell, your Vorship, but min 's a *werry* hard case—a *werry* hard case indeed. Here's the *certifikit* your Vorship."—The Magistrate told Mr. Lovell he wanted no voucher in proof of what he said. He opened the certi-

ticate however, and found it fairly set forth therein that on a certain day specified, "Solomon Lovell, bachelor, and Desdemona Cocks, spinster," were duly married by banns in Shoreditch Church. "And pray what is become of the 'gentle Desdemona?'" asked his Worship, as he returned the certificate to Mr. Lovell, who instantly crammed it back again into the sow-skin purse from which he had taken it, and then having deposited it safely in the very bottom of his left-hand breast pocket, proceeded to lay open his entire grievance. It was a lengthy and rather unconnected narrative, but we gathered from it that Mr. Solomon Lovell absolutely loved the gentle Desdemona, and but for that "he would his *unhoused* free condition have put into circumscription and confine—'not on no account whatever.'" But her friends, who were in the *costermongering* line, thought the match too *low* for her; and they had not been united more than three happy days when they cruelly contrived to *inwigle* her *away*" from his arms, and shut her up in a garret in Charles-street, Drury-lane; where they still continued to detain her in spite of her unceasing tears, and his most earnest remonstrances. "What age is the lady?" asked the magistrate. Your Vorship, she'll be *forty-three* come a fortnight a'ter next Bart'lemy fair" "Then she is no *chicken*!—and she certainly could come to you if she was inclined to do so?" "No, your Vorship; she's no chicken—but she's desperate tender. And they'd kill and murder her, if she vasn't to keep herself quiet." "Is she very disconsolate under her bereavement?" "*Anan*—your Vorship?" "Does she grieve much?" "Oh desperately!—as your Vorship may naturally suppose when ve'd only come together three days." "Is she very handsome?"—This was a question which seemed rather to bother the love-lorn Solomon. He simpered and sighed, and looked down and looked up, and nibbled the edge of his hat; and when the question had been repeated the third time, he replied—"I don't know' xactly, your Vorship—she's reckoned so; and I reckon, I vouldn't a married her if I didn't think so, your Vorship!"

After some further question and reply, in which he earnestly entreated that an officer might be sent with him to enforce his claim, and get the gentle Desdemona out of the garret by force of arms, the Magistrate told him he could do nothing for him; whereupon he gathered up his features into a frown, put the lid upon his knowledge-box, and stalked out of the office exclaiming—"Then, by goles, I'll go to Marlborough street, for I vont be diddled out of my vife in this ere manner, howsomever!"

Manchester Guardian, May 18.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

The ordinary business of bow-street office on Saturday morning was almost "frighted from its propriety," by three or four breathless people rushing in, with their hair on end, and informing the Magistrate that a young man had that moment shot himself, in Martlett-court, and that the house was on fire from the flash of his pistol. Martlett-court is nearly opposite the office, and half a dozen active officers instantly repaired to the spot. In the lower apartment they found about a dozen good women distractedly running about and endeavouring to assist another women who appeared to in a swoon. Some of these women directed the officers to a room up stairs where they said they would find the dying man lying upon a bed all in flames. The officers rushed up stairs as directed. The door of the room was locked, and, peeping through the key-hole, they saw a great smoke but no flame. They forced the door, and, groping their way thro' the smoke, they found the coverlet of the bed smouldering and smoking away, and a young man lying upon his side close by it, with his shirt & waistcoat on the right side smouldering away like the coverlet. They attempted to move him "Oh!" he exclaimed, "Oh! don't meddle with me; I'm a dead man!" One of the officers observed, that it was the first time he ever heard a dead Englishmen speak. The young man groaned deeply, and again begged them to leave him to his fate; but they pitted the fire out, opened the window to let the smoke out, and sent for a neighbouring surgeon. The surgeon came directly, and, with a great deal of persuasion, the young man suffered himself to be examined; when it was found that the only injury he had received was a slight scorching of the skin where it had come into contract with the burning waistcoat. So the surgeon recommended the women to put him to bed, and endeavour to calm his agitated feelings: and then he and the officers left him to his repose. The following is his story, as reported to the sitting Magistrate:—His name is Richard Nix, and he is said to be respectably connected. About seven months ago he married a beautiful young woman, and she is already within a few days of her accouchement. Now this circumstance has puzzled him exceedingly; for tho' he had frequently heard of a "seven months' child," and would have been well content to have considered the expected babe as one of that description, yet some "very good-natured" gossip assured him that his lady had "gone her full time," and continual bickerings were the consequence, and in those bickerings his lady had ever the best of it. The poor young man was sadly bothered with all this—and, indeed, it was enough to bother any man. He consulted with his friends, male as well as female, but all they could do was to pity him, and pity is but a poor comforter in such a case. He next consulted with the Magistrates of Worship-street; but the Magistrates naturally looked only at the law of the case, and dismissed him, with the comfortable information that the law would consider the child as his, even if it were born the very day after his marriage. At lenght on the morning of Saturday last, he made up his mind to make away with himself; he went to a chandler's shop in Drurylane.—purchased half a pound of sparrow shot—put a thimble-ful of powder into a pistol, and a thimble-full of the sparrow shot upon the top of the powder, and a bit of paper upon the top of all, and then placing the muzzle against his right side, boldly pulled the trigger, but it would not go off. The lock was rusty and out of repair, and so he got the tinder-box, struck a light, kindled a match, and clapping it into the priming of the pistol, off it went, and set fire to his waistcoat; where upon he laid himself down on the bed, and so set fire to the coverlet; and in this state the officer found him.

The fainting lady below stairs, it seems, was his faithless, or else very much belied, rib; and as soon as she heard he was not killed, she came to herself, and said she knew he had only done it to frighten her. Inquiry was made after them towards the latter part of the day, by order of the Magistrates, and the answer was—"They are both pretty comfortable."

[*The Manchester Guardian, May* 25.

SUICIDE OF A DISCONSOLATE POT-SELLER.—During the last week, a poor pot-seller, who lived near Caverswall, after several journies in which he had been enabled to do little business, came home out of spirits, which his wife perceived, and cheered him with hopes of better luck another time. He had on his last journey applied to his parish (Stone) for relief, but was refused. Immediately after these untoward events, some person put his asses, the "partners of his toil," in the pinfold, and it was with difficulty that he redeemed them from "durance vile." On Sunday night last, he arose at an unusual hour, strayed into Caverswall park, and walked several times round a piece of water, but his wife pursuing him, brought him home, and he again retired to bed. Watching, however, the opportunity of his wife being asleep, he stole again from his house, and was found the next morning drowned in the piece of water alluded to, having thrown off his coat, waistcoat, and hat on the side of the pool. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, and returned a verdict of insanity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to have to announce, that an accident of a fatal nature occurred on the race-course on Monday afternoon. During the race for the produce stakes, when the horses had just passed the coming-in chair, in the second time round the course, and facing the gate through which cattle usually pass, owing to some imperfection in the ground, probably caused by the cattle, and not before observed, Sir W. Wynne's bay filly fell; Mr. Mytton's, Mr. Houldsworth's, and Earl Grosvenor's horses immediately following, each fell over her, and all four lay on the ground together. The jockey who road Sir W. Wynne's horse, which was hindmost, had just time enough to turn his horse, so as to pass his prostrate brethren, by which means he saved his distance, as well as his neck. We would we could say as much for poor W. Dunn; who'rode Mr. Mytton's colt—in falling the colt rolled over him, and bruised him so severely, that he was carried off the ground insensible, to the Coach and Horses Inn, where he lingered until Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, when he expired. His body was removed from the city, in a hearse, on Wednesday afternoon. Dunn was esteemed one of the best jockeys on the course and his loss will be much felt by Mr. Mytton, of whose stud he had the principal charge. But his race is run. While lying at the inn, Mr. Mytton paid him every possible attention; and, we are told, has expressed his intention of making some provision for his widow and numerous small family. The colt on which Dunn rode was a good deal cut; but the other jockeys and their horses were not materially injured.

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Poetry.

THE WARRIORS BURIAL.

Translated from the French.

'Twas the midwatch of night, that spoke peace to the world,
When stretched on our shoulders the warrior lay,
Our halberts were lowered—our flag was unfurled.
And silence and sorrow sat deep on our way.
Sad and slow like the storm-sullen cloud was our motion,
Though the cold breeze of night whistled over the ocean,
And eyes that had never been wet by emotion,
Wept showers o'er the grave where the Hero we laid.

The gloom was uncheered, and the silence unbroken,
We leant on our halberts till dawning of day,
Napoleon rest thee!—the last words were spoken.
The green grass waves over the Hero for aye.
His life dream has set—no ray lingers around him,
The chain of the foeman is broken—that bound him,
And Death, when it paused on his threshold, has found him,
To welcome a journey he never had feared.

Sunbeam of France, when the light of thy glory
Shall blazon the page in the annals of fame,
The bosom of valour will cherish the story,
The bond of oppression exists but in name.
The might of thy sword knew no crisis of danger,
It flashed like the bolt where thou stood'st the avenger,
But now—cold and low in the land of the stranger,
It moulders beside thee—thou light of the world

AND THEY'RE A' JOBBING.

A Parody on the favourite Scotch Ballad, as sung by Miss Stephens, of "And they're a' noddin."

O they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
O they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame;
The *Rats* love *place*, as the Dogs love broo,
The Whigs hate Tories, and the Tories Whigs too
O they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
O they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame.

O they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
O they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame;
In comes *John Bull*, and the bonny *Scots' boo*,
The De'el tak' ye a', for ye've been jobbing too,
And they're a' jobbing, &c.

O we're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing.
O we're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame;
And how d'ye, Member, and how d'ye thrive,
And how many Boroughs ha' ye? *Derry*—I ha five!
And we're a' jobbing, &c.

O they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
O they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame;
But the Placemen are beat, and some put out of pay,
The Ministers are crazy to see them march away
While they're a' jobbing, &c.

O they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
O they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame.
My children tarry not, when your country ca's,
For glory waits on him who for freedom fa's
While they're a' jobbing, job, job, jobbing,
While they're a' jobbing, at our *House* at hame.

THE LATE DUEL BETWEEN BUCKINGHAM AND BEDFORD.

When front to front the battling Nobles stood,
And *Kensington* prepared to blush with blood,
What power prevailed with B——d's arm to spare,
And waste his bullet on the desert air?
"*Good riddance of bad rubbish*" is a maxim
Which for obeying none with crime could tax him;
And from the *very walls*, before he got *there*,
He must have learnt that "*Rubbish* might be *shot* there"*

* A notice conspicuous in the Park—"Rubbish may be shot here."

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out,
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Bishop Stillingfleet tells a story of a clergyman, who was eagerly engaged in a chase, when the fox took to earth, on which he cried out, "Gentlemen I must leave you, this puts me in mind that I have a corpse to bury at four o'clock this evening, and I fear that I shall be an hour too late."

A few grains of salt dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, it is said, preserves them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Whimsical Conceit.—A young lady going into a barrack-room at Fort George, saw an officer toasting a slice of bread on the point of his sword: on which she exclaimed, "I think, sir, you have got the *staff of life* on the *point of death.*—*American paper.*

Conjugal felicity.—About one hundred petitions for divorces have been presented to the legislature of Tenessee, during its present session. What number has been presented to the legislature of Kentucky we have not counted; but from the following report, In which they are disposed of by the quantity, as jurymen are sworn, we should suppose that State to contain at least as many discontented couples as her sistsr:—"Mr. Payne, from the Committee of Religion, reported that the petitions of John G. Meux, Alexander Van Hattan, Polly Nixon, John Hornback, and Peggy Woolderidge, for divorces, be rejected; and that the petition of Samuel Campbell, representing that his wife, soon after his marriage, was delivered of a mulatto child, is *reasonable*, in all of which the House concurred.—(*American paper,*)

Dr. P—r, who is celebrated equally for his agreeable speeches to the fair sex, as he is severe (at times) to the other, hearing a young man, one day, in company say, "Doctor, I was a pupil of yours; perhaps you do not recollect me; and I can say what few of your pupils ever could, I never was *flogged* by you in my life." "You are right, Jemmy," exclaimed the Doctor, "I never was yet known to throw *a flogging away—I never* flogged *a fool* in my life."

Curran.—The late eloquent and witty Curran happening one day in court to see a little animal of a tribe, which politeness forbids us to name, crawling on the wig of a brother counsellor, communicated the circumstance in a whisper. His learned brother exclaimed, "Poo! Poo! its only a joke." "A joke?" rejoined Curran, "well, in you have many more such jokes the sooner you begin to crack them the better."

Radical and Sovereign Remedies.—"The worthy Bart. (Sir W. Curtis) was some time ago unfortunately labouring under a fit of illness. He sent for a physician, who interrogated him with respect to the symptoms of his disorder, felt his pulse, and prescribed. 'You will,' said the doctor, 'receive the greatest benefit from my prescription; it is a *radical* cure for your disorder.' 'A *radical* cure!' exclaimed the astonished Baronet, 'I will have nothing to do with it; I will not take your medicine; I thank God I am no Radical, and I hate every thing connected with the word radical.' The docter was going away in despair, but as he was leaving the room, he thought of an expedient which was likely to induce the worthy Baronet to adopt his prescription. 'I am very anxious, Sir William,' said he, 'that you should take the medicine; it is a *sovereign* remedy.' 'A sovereign remedy,' ejaculated Sir William, 'send it to me by all means. I will take a sovereign remedy without hesitation.' The sovereign remedy was sent—it was swallowed by the worthy Bart.—and, as they would all be glad to hear, he recovered. That which he hated under the title of 'a radical cure' did him essential service when administered as 'a sovereign remedy.' Now, whether the full and fair representation of the people was effected by 'a radical cure,' or by 'a sovereign remedy,' he cared not.—*Duke of Bedford's Speech at the County of Bedford Meetings*

Some time ago, at Leek, in Staffordshire, a constable, who had, professionally, supplied an individual with food, charged the same in his accounts, at the end of his term, in these words, "to eating a mon, 3s. 6d."—The magistrates gazed at each other, at this curious *item*, when the constable, thinking they thought the charge improper, said, "If I had known this, I would not have done it for twice the money.

Soldiers and Sailors.—M. Dupin calculates that in the latter years of the war against the French Empire, the English Navy only lost about a twenty-fifth part of its whole force, and that the loss of the British army about the same period, on an average of six years, was 12,356, in every 160,000 men; that is, about one-eighth part of the whole. Therefore there is at least three times more risk of life to serve in the army than in the navy of Great Britain.

Lord North, during a severe illness said to his physician. "Doctor, I am obliged to you for introducing me to some old acquaintances that I have not met with for many years!" "Who are these, my Lord?" said the Doctor. "My ribs," replied his Lordship, "which I have not felt for many years until now."

RETORT COURTEOUS.—A gentleman, more famed for wit in telling a story, than for his love of veracity, was giving one of his singular narratives, and concluding, said to his hearer, "did you ever hear this before?" No, sir,' says his friend, 'pray *did you?*'

CURE FOR CORNS.—Apply a rag dipped in spermaceti oil. This simple application is said to have cured a corn of 30 years' standing.

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